The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

The Week.

Secretary Gage very properly excused himself last week at the Chamber of Commerce dinner from making an exposition of his plans for currency legislation, saying that it would be his duty to make an official statement on that subject soon. He made an admirable summing up of the situation, however, by saying:

"In a word, I commit myself to the following proposition: At a cost too contemptible for serious consideration, the debatable condition of our currency and banking system may be put upon clearly safe if not theoretically scientific foundations. This may be secured without any necessary contraction of the circulating medium of exchange and with no danger of an undue expansion, and, best of all, this desirable end may carry in its effects potential relief to those districts in the South and West which, though rich in possibilities of soil and climate, have been held back through the absence of banking capital and credit facilities."

The ease with which the desired end might be reached constitutes the very difficulty in the case. The opposition of the Bryanites of all varieties lies against everything in the nature of currency reform. The simpler it is, the more they don't want it. Anything different from the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is regarded by them as a condemnation of the Chicago platform, and the more you show them that any particular plan would improve the conditions of business, the more sternly will they set their faces against it. Business troubles are the very breath of their nostrils. They are convinced that troubles will continue as long as the currency question remains unsettled, and as long as the standard of value is uncertain, and they are equally convinced that business disturbance will make votes for them in future elections. It will be something wonderful if the Republicans in Congress do not see this during the coming session, and set themselves earnestly at work to pass some measure which shall be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is no answer to say that they cannot control the Senate. They never will control the Senate, nor will they control the next House, unless they try to pass the needful measures. If they can improve those which the Secretary sends to them, so much the better, but to do nothing and seek to do nothing will be, in our belief, political destruction to the majority of them.

It is obvious that if things go on for the remainder of the fiscal year as during the past five months in the matter of revenue, the deficit on the 30th of June next will be $108,000,000. Some improvement in customs receipts may be expected, but so good a Republican authority as the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that, while it is very probable that there will be considerable increase in such receipts during the last quarter of the year, "that increase will not prevent the deficit for the year approximating $75,000,000, unless there shall be a large cut in expenditures." Such a cut, by the way, could be made only through the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in "holding up" appropriations which were made a year ago, to be paid for "out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Such relief would be only temporary, and the problem of preventing a great deficiency during the fiscal year 1898-'99 would remain quite as difficult, if appropriations should be made on the same scale the coming session as a year ago. The members of the committees are so much impressed by the seriousness of the situation that Representative Bingham of Philadelphia, who has charge of the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, says that they will "carefully scrutinize the estimates, and authorize no expenditure for any purpose that is not deemed essential to the proper conduct of the government and demanded by the public interests"—by which course he believes that the aggregate of all the bills can be safely reduced by $50,000,000.

One feature of the Dingley bill, it is announced from Washington, is giving the President concern, and his message will touch upon it. This is "reciprocity," and its failure to work. But how can Mr. McKinley refer to the Dingley bill at all without confessing its colossal failure in its professed main intent of raising a revenue? How can he fail to urge upon Congress now, as he did last March, the duty of raising a revenue "large enough to meet with ease and promptness" not only "current needs" but increased pensions, and to do it "without delay, hindrance, or postponement"? Here we are at the end of the fifth month only of the fiscal year, and the deficit is $46,000,000 and steadily mounting. The chatter about "advance importations" being responsible has ceased to be even plausible. In his most lavish moment Mr. Dingley estimated the loss on this score at no more than $30,000,000. Well, his bill has heaped up $16,000,000 more of deficit in four months. To go on flattering the country with false hopes about his bill any longer is to pile folly upon folly. The bill is now a confessed, a ghastly fiasco. Unless mended in the coming session of Congress, it bids fair not only to ruin the Republican party, but to cripple the Treasury and chill business. It is only a question of time when Master Dingley will have to eat his humble pie, and he had better begin to bolt it as soon as possible. It is bad enough for a man of his superior airs to have made a revenue bill which, in a time of expanding business, piles up a bigger deficit than the Wilson bill did in years of panic; he surely must see that it will only make matters worse, for both his reputation and his party's, to go on romancing about his tariff.

Nobody will even explain how the President is going to reconcile the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture on the subject of beet sugar. The Treasury officials, in their continued "cheerfulness" (now a little forced) over the deficit, say that importations of sugar must soon begin again, and that then the revenue must be simply luxurious. But Secretary Wilson says that, under the wise rule of a President who "sympathizes" with those who toil on the farm, the beet-sugar industry is going to be developed to such a degree that we shall soon grow all our own supply, and not import a pound of the accursed foreign stuff. But can a President truly sympathize with the toiling farmers who proposes to subject them to the ravages of competition with 45,000 underpaid Japanese and Chinese? Can the beet industry be built up with one hand and knocked down with the other? We must raise our own sugar and pay a bounty to do it; but we shall have no money to pay bounties, or even pensions, unless we go on importing sugar in large quantities; therefore, annex Hawaii. That seems to be the logic, as far as we can make it out.

The Washington *Post* has a nice lot of epithets which it applies to those who think that the consent of the Hawaiians ought to be obtained before they are annexed to the United States. "Mugwumps," "Cuckoos," and "political eunuchs" are among the choice expletives collected out of its vocabulary for this purpose, and applied to the Indianapolis *News* and the New York *Evening Post*. The last of these phrases seems to be more fitly applied to newspapers published in the District of Columbia, where adulation for the President is all the more excessive because no votes are ever cast for that officer. The doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, says this Washington paper, "was fitly characterized by Rufus Choate as a glittering generality." Quite true, and when Rufus Choate spoke thus he referred to the institution of slavery—"the peculiar institution," whose chief pecu-

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liarity lay in the idea that governments derive their just powers from the arm of the strongest. This idea is evidently coming to the surface again. There could be no better evidence of this fact than the Hawaiian annexation project, in which, from first to last, there has been no more thought of asking the consent of the governed than there was in ante-bellum days of asking a slave whether he would prefer to live in Virginia or in Louisiana.

The real discouragement of those who oppose the annexation of Hawaii, on public grounds that can be discussed, is that the men who are going to do the annexing do no discussing. They are there to annex, not to say why they annex. At least, if they do give any alleged reasons, we may be sure that the real reasons are concealed. Mystery and intrigue have, in fact, marked the whole of the present annexation scheme. Why the President suddenly changed his mind, or had it changed for him, is a mystery which has never been explained. What the exact relation of the treaty was to the tariff has never been made clear. Then there is sugar—especially beet sugar. Why were the beet-sugar Senators so furious against the competition of Hawaiian cane sugar under reciprocity, but so reconciled to it under annexation? Does a mere change of name make competition smell sweeter? Does not Hawaiian sugar just as truly remain sugar grown by Yellow Lepers? And is the honest American farmer, paying high wages, to submit to Almond-Eyed cheap labor and Japanese pauper competitors under the American flag? These are mysteries which we should much like to see cleared up.

The prevalence of leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands is gaining some attention in the press as the time approaches for considering the question of annexing the country. A thoughtful article on this subject appears in the current number of the *North American Review* by Dr. Prince A. Morrow, who appears to have no political bias, but looks at the question from the medical standpoint only. Ten per cent. of the Hawaiian race, he says, are affected by this incurable malady, and although all the resources of modern science have been brought in requisition to combat it, the percentage remains as large as ever. Leprosy, he says, is a communicable disease. Its active cause is a micro-organism called the *bacillus leprœ*. It is invariably derived from the lesions or secretions of a person similarly diseased. How the bacillus enters the organism of a person in sound health, whether by inhalation, by imbibition, or by contact, is not known, yet "observation proves conclusively that every leper is a possible source of danger to all with whom he may come into intimate and prolonged contact." That the disease is not hereditary is proved by the fact that children of lepers, if removed from the presence of their parents, rarely develop the disease. On the other hand, many foreigners coming to Hawaii from countries where leprosy is unknown, have fallen victims to it. One-tenth of all the revenues of the Government is spent in the leper hospitals and in expenses caused by the existence of the disease in the islands. No lepers ever regain health. The disease is progressive. Most of those who are sent to the leper colony die within three to six years. "All the indications point to the existence of a vast deal of latent leprosy, which, as the disease develops into a recognizable form, must continue for many years to come to furnish a constantly recurring series of subjects for the leper colony."

Dr. Morrow next considers the question whether the annexation of the islands would expose the United States to dangers from the communicability of leprosy, and he is decidedly of the opinion that it would, especially in the Southern States, where a warm and moist climate is favorable to the lodgment and spread of the disease. The principal danger, he says, would come from the establishment of more intimate commercial relations, the opening up of new enterprises, inviting capital and labor, and the consequent influx of Americans into the islands and their exposure to contact with the tainted population. That such contact is not devoid of danger is evident from the number of foreigners who contract the disease. Within the last ten years the number of foreigners sent to the leper colony has averaged from 3 to 5 per cent. of the whole number. These statistics, however, do not convey any fair idea of the number of foreigners stricken with it, since the Board of Health give foreigners who have contracted it the privilege of leaving the country. Many foreigners learn the nature of their disease from their own physicians, and voluntarily return to this country or to Europe for treatment. "A number of such cases," he adds, "have come under my personal observation."

The Choctaws in the Indian Territory held a convention last week, at which a delegate was elected to go to Washington and protest against the ratification of what is known as the Choctaw-Chickasaw-Dawes treaty, framed by a commission headed by ex-Senator Dawes and representing the United States Government on the one side, and spokesmen for the Indians on the other side. The convention also adopted a memorial to the President "objecting to the treaty as a whole, because it does not represent the views of the majority of the people, and stating that the ratification of the same was procured by unscrupulous means." This shows clearly that the Choctaws are not "up to date." They cannot have studied the history of the Hawaiian annexation scheme. If they had done so they would have learned that the time has gone by in his country when we mind little questions like the rushing through of a treaty by unscrupulous means and in defiance of public sentiment. Our statesmen, under the lead of our divines, are too busy guarding against the dangers of Jesuit ascendency in the United States to bother with any "d——d nonsense" from a lot of barbarians who claim that they are being cheated out of their rights.

It seems to be taken for granted that one of the first measures passed by Congress will be an act for the further restriction of immigration. The general disposition is to make ability to read the Constitution of the United States, either in English or in any other language, the test of admission, except for the very young, or the old whose parents or children, as the case may be, are either already here or are eligible to admission under this educational qualification. This was the main feature of the bill which Mr. Cleveland vetoed in the last hours of his administration, but it was then combined with a provision regarding the passing to and fro of Canadians living near the border, which will now be omitted. The feeling in favor of such a measure seems to be strong, and there is no prospect of any effective opposition in either branch of Congress. The approval of the President may be taken for granted.

The tide of immigration, which had been ebbing since the effects of the prolonged business depression came to be fully understood throughout Europe, has but just begun to turn. During September the arrivals were 20,450, as against 20,338 in the same month of last year. In July and August, on the other hand, the total had been only 28,776, whereas 40,312 had come in July and August, 1896. Now that there has been a recovery to an equality from so heavy a falling off, it is reasonable to expect a decided gain. The educational test will operate chiefly against the countries of southern Europe, where illiteracy is densest. Italy will suffer materially, but not so seriously as would have been the case a few years ago, for in the last quarter reported only 7,952 immigrants came from that country, as against 9,832 in the corresponding months of 1896, and many thousands more in the same period of previous years. Hungary is another nation which will be hard hit by an educational test, but there too the passion for coming to the United States has lost much of its former strength, and arrivals were but 2,252 in July, August, and September of this year,

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while they were 4,060 in the same months of 1896.

The great question whether Mr. Croker is in favor of Mr. Hill or Mr. Murphy as the Democratic leader in this State, is of interest chiefly as calling attention once more to the fact that the advocates of honest government no longer have an alternative to turn to when one of the parties becomes too offensive to be tolerated longer. If they revolt from Platt and Black, they throw themselves into the arms of Croker and Murphy or Croker and Hill. There may be a choice between these two combinations, but it is difficult to find it. Hill is in some respects the superior of Murphy; for he can make a speech and Murphy cannot, but the political methods of the two are on the same level. What the voters of the State have to contemplate for next year is a candidate for Governor selected by one or the other of them and put in the field with virtually absolute certainty of election. Croker's supposed preference for Murphy's leadership is said to be based upon his desire to see Murphy's son-in-law, Hugh J. Grant, made the candidate. This would put Tammany in possession of the governorship as well as of the mayoralty of New York, and would put the government of the State as firmly in Croker's hands as it was last year in Platt's.

The McKinley Administration is allowing a scandalous performance on the part of the "Bureau of the American Republics." It has been the practice of this bureau to seek advertisements for its publications, which must, from the very nature of the case, be an unwarrantable extension of the Government prerogative. Now, under the management of Joseph P. Smith, the director of the bureau, it is going a step further, and utilizing the prestige of the United States to secure financial support for a "Commercial Directory" of the various republics. This would be bad enough, under the best conditions, but it is rendered worse by the fact that the Government is making the advertising department of this publication a means of what falls little short of extortion. The announcement is officially made by the bureau that any business man who will contribute $5 may have his name inserted in this directory, provided the Director "is satisfied of the high standing of the advertiser for fair dealing and entire pecuniary and business responsibility." The man who does not pay his $5 has no assurance that his name will be inserted, and thus compulsion is put upon all who seek business in Central and South America to make the payment. This business is sought after the method of advertising agencies—with this difference, that the bureau pays no postage in sending out its application, and encloses in each case an addressed envelope for the reply, which bears the printed warning, "Official business, penalty for private use $300." The Government thus enters directly into competition with any private citizen or business firm engaged in a similar enterprise, and puts the latter at the disadvantage of paying postage bills while it uses the mails for its own directory free of cost. This, however, is a petty scandal compared with the moral wrong done the private citizen and the national good name when the Government leaves its proper sphere to invade the business field, and professes to certify to the financial soundness of its patrons for a fee.

It appears that the incredible is not going to happen, after all, and that Spain does not really propose to give Cuba a free hand in making her own tariff. The real plan has been explained to the protesting exporters of Barcelona, Bilbao, and Santander. It is to have the Cuban tariff framed by a mixed Commission of Cubans and Spaniards. The rates fixed by this Commission will require the approval of the Cuban Chamber, and also, before becoming effective, that of the Spanish Cortes This, of course, reserves the real control of the matter to Spain, and the exporters who have had such tariff advantages in Cuba, and have made such fortunes in Cuban commerce, may be reassured. But all this should please Mr. McKinley more than ever; he, of all men, ought to have a kindly feeling for manufacturers who will die in their tracks, and see their country go to ruin, before they will consent to give up their tariff favors.

The President of the Board of Trade told the striking engineers in London last week that the competitor they had most to dread was not Germany, but the United States. He spoke of contracts for steel and iron manufactures right in the City of London carried off by Americans, and said that the latter were now successfully bidding against the English in India and Egypt and Japan. This is in line with the recent testimony of Mr. Jeans of the *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, to the effect that Great Britain can no longer compete with the United States in the production of either pig iron or finished steel. These facts throw into ludicrous relief Mr. Dingley's duties of $4 a ton on pig iron, and $7 a ton on steel rails, to "protect" them from dreaded English competition. His whole bill, however, was framed in such entire disregard of the great facts of a world's competition for a world's market that it reads as if drawn by some protectionist of antediluvian times, or by a man living down a well. As a very beginning, he considerately laid his cards on the table for his opponents to see—that is, he gave them four months' time in which to sell this country vast quantities of goods under low duties. The word went round like lightning among exporting nations, and instantly every harbor of ours was crowded with foreign ships. Yet poor Mr. Dingley thought he was making a law to keep out ships. The manufacturing nations chuckled as if a new African tribe had been discovered desiring $40,000,000 worth of goods at once. It had been discovered, in fact, and Mr. Dingley was chief untutored savage, as he showed by his rage and wonder at our commercial rivals taking the tricks he had innocently offered them. But this, after all, amusing blunder as it was, was as nothing compared with the way in which Mr. Dingley went to work to disable great manufactures from competing in the world's market, by laying ruinous taxes upon their raw materials.

A curious complication has arisen in France over the Dreyfus affair. Dreyfus, under the civil law, cannot escape unless there is a condemnation of some other person for the same offence, or unless new proofs are produced simply clearing him. But in the first case these new proofs cannot be made available for the benefit of a convict without trying this other person. This trial, however, cannot be had on the motion of a private person or of the convict himself. It must be instituted by the Minister of Justice. In the case of military justice the Governor of Paris or the Minister of War must institute it. Consequently, no matter what proof may be produced against Esterhazy or any other man, it cannot do Dreyfus any good unless somebody else is tried and condemned for the very charge made against him. Of course, if the new proof simply showed Dreyfus's innocence, without implicating anybody else, he might be released, but the new proofs do implicate somebody, so there he is dependent on the willingness of the Minister to try Esterhazy or somebody. French criminal jurisprudence makes escape from a charge as difficult as possible. Ours makes it as easy as possible. It is only very recently that the power to shut up an accused man and torture him with secret examinations for an indefinite period has been taken away from the *juge d'instruction*, or police magistrate, in France. Until now, accusation of either "crime" or "délit" entailed strict seclusion from a man's family and counsel, and ignorance of the full nature of the charge against him, and this lasted until the magistrate had got tired of worrying him. It was only when his trial had been determined on—that is, when he had been, as we say, "committed"—that his friends and his lawyer had access to him. It was an extraordinary system to last in a most highly civilized country until our time.

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THE DO-NOTHING POLICY.

The *Herald* publishes a telegram from Senator Allison, saying that "there will be no currency legislation of any special value at the coming session of Congress, for a reason which is apparent, unless three or four Senators at least have changed their opinions since the last adjournment." This prediction is somewhat elastic, since it is possible that three or four Senators may have changed their opinions as to some phase of the currency question, and since the words "legislation of any special value" may be interpreted differently by different persons. Thus, in the *Herald's* collection of opinions of Senators, we find Mr. Cockrell of Missouri quoted as in favor of retiring the greenbacks in order to create a contraction of the currency, and thus make the free coinage of silver necessary. Mr. Cockrell says that he is also in favor of allowing national banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them. Senator Cullom agrees with Senator Allison, but thinks that it might be possible to pass "a simple little act stopping the endless-chain business by requiring that when greenbacks are taken from the Treasury, gold must be deposited." This may be considered by some Senators as a measure not of any special value, and it may be considered by others as a measure of very great value. So we see that Mr. Allison's telegram from Dubuque, although depressing on a superficial view, leaves some ground for encouragement.

In connection with these senatorial opinions the *Herald's* correspondent confirms what Mr. E. V. Smalley wrote to the *Evening Post* on the 20th inst., that the President would recommend to Congress a bill to retain in the Treasury all greenbacks hereafter redeemed, and not to reissue them except in exchange for gold. It is added that in order to carry this provision into effect, he will ask for authority to sell low-interest bonds sufficient to allow the retention of all the greenbacks so received. The same authority exists now as existed during President Cleveland's term to issue bonds for redemption purposes, but these bonds must be of the kinds described in an old act of Congress, where the lowest rate of interest specified was 4 per cent. Naturally the President would like to have authority to sell a 2 or 2½ per cent. bond, because the Government can make better terms by selling a low-interest bond at par than a high-interest one at a premium. Yet it might not be easy to pass a new bill for issuing bonds, nor is it absolutely necessary. If the bill to retain the greenbacks and to reissue them only in exchange for gold is passed, it can be executed without difficulty under the powers with which the Secretary of the Treasury is already clothed, and which have been exercised four times within the last four years.

While Senator Allison's telegram does not exclude the hope of legislation of a beneficial kind, the tone of it is not to be commended, since it is calculated to produce torpor in others and to strengthen the do-nothing policy. This is, of all things, the most to be avoided. It was the do-nothing policy, followed in spite of the efforts and entreaties of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, that caused the panics and stagnation that beset all business interests during the four years mentioned. We have had a brief rally, due to good crops and high prices of grain, but we cannot expect these conditions to last. Permanent prosperity can come only from a permanent cause. The Republican party is committed to the notion that the Dingley tariff is such a cause, but already that belief has been seriously shaken. It has been shaken by the business reaction which has evidently set in, and by the failure of that tariff to produce the revenue promised by its framers and required by the Government. If the do-nothing policy continues, the business depression will deepen, and this will operate against the Republicans in the next congressional elections. The prospect for the party in those elections is already very gloomy, and it is doubtful whether the ground lost by the wretched Dingley bill can be recovered. It can be recovered only by changing the issue and giving the public something else to think of.

Under the present conditions of national politics the independents who supported Mr. McKinley last year must continue to desire the success of his Administration. At all events we desire it, and shall hope that success may be attained because deserved. The do-nothing policy is death, because it detaches from the Administration and the party an element without which it would have been beaten last year and will be beaten hereafter. Of course we cannot demand impossibilities. We acknowledge that the Senate has not a Republican majority, but that is no reason for abandoning all effort to reform the currency. It is reason, on the contrary, for redoubling efforts. If the political elements which we have referred to see an earnest and genuine fight to that end, not a mere make-believe, they will contribute their influence and their votes to the common cause hereafter, and with the assured hope of ultimate success. If, on the other hand, they see only a disposition to surrender before the battle, such as Senator Allison's tone implies, they will withdraw from the company of the do-nothings, whatever consequences may follow.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

The *Tribune* had an article last week showing, what is perfectly clear, that the real credit of the Democratic victory was due to Platt. This is easily seen, but in the eyes of a great many people he probably seems to have won this credit by what billiard-players call a "fluke"—that is, to have won the victory for the Democrats unintentionally; honestly thinking he could elect Tracy, and electing Van Wyck only by accident. We think it can be easily shown—it certainly could in any department of life except politics—that this theory will not hold water; that from the day the Greater New York charter was introduced into the Legislature down to the day of the election, there were the strongest signs of deliberate conspiracy.

In the first place, no reason for providing the city with a new charter just now was ever given. There was nothing in the city's condition or prospects which made it necessary. There was no demand for it by the citizens either in New York or in the districts which it was proposed to annex. The scheme was hatched secretly at Albany by the politicians, and no politician on either side offered any opposition to it.

In the second place, the leading and active persons on the commission were Gen. Tracy, Gilroy, a man who had just left the mayoral chair under a cloud, and was living in luxury on a fortune the origin of which was not known, and President Low. Now, Gen. Tracy's part in the affair since would fully justify, by the laws of human understanding, if not by the law of evidence, the belief that he was cognizant from the beginning of the object for which the charter was prepared, and in running for the mayoralty was but carrying out an agreement for coöperation long previously entered into. His business relations to Platt strongly corroborate this presumption.

In the third place, no explanation of the haste with which the charter was drawn, and of the desire to have it ready for this election, in spite of strong remonstrances from every quarter, was ever offered. The work was one of such extraordinary complexity that the necessity for doing it slowly and carefully, and after much consultation with outside experts, was plain even to the meanest understanding. Two years would not have been too much for the construction of such an instrument. As a matter of fact, the charter was drafted in about six weeks, and much contempt was expressed by the subordinates employed on it for the criticism of all persons opposed to the scheme. In any business matter, unexplained haste like this would have aroused the gravest suspicions and an explanation would have been insisted on.

In the fourth place, the criticisms of nearly all the leading bodies representing the property, trade, and intelligence of the city were not simply disregard-

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ed—they were not noticed or in any way answered. In business matters—in the management of a railroad or insurance company, for example—this course alone would have been taken as a presumption of fraudulent designs, and would, if persisted in, have been treated accordingly. What capped the climax, however, was the disregard of the opinion of the Bar Association. This opinion was, to all intents and purposes, counsel's opinion on the charter or organic law of a business corporation, much weightier, owing to the standing of the body which gave it, than such opinions usually are. These experts said of the charter as drawn:

"The proposed charter of the commission is not a charter in any proper sense, and it is not a code. It is an imperfect compilation and, to some extent, a condensation of the laws affecting the territory of the proposed greater city."

They then said it was a "deplorable" outcome, and expressed the belief that, if made a law, it "would give rise to mischiefs far outweighing any benefits which may reasonably be expected to flow from it."

Fifthly, this charter, thus characterized by the weightiest authority we have, was passed by the Legislature without any discussion. All objections and criticisms and all requests for delay were received in dead silence, and the bill was passed in hot haste. Now this is so contrary to the practice of all legislatures of civilized states that it must be considered, and, we think, would be considered by any competent tribunal, proof of fraudulent intent. Of course, there would be, if any investigation could be made, many corroborating circumstances—the character of the Legislature, the power of Platt over it, as shown in other matters, and the possible gains of this conduct to individual members.

This brings us down to the election, and the proof of conspiracy only grows stronger as we approach it. We are far from insinuating that Mr. Low was a party to these evil preparations. His subsequent conduct indicates, if it indicates anything, that he was the dupe of craftier men. Platt's fury at having him present himself as a candidate, and the selection of Tracy to oppose him, have the marks of some severe disappointment. It goes to show that it was no part of the plan to have the charter put in motion under a non-partisan régime. Nearly all the facts which are coming to light indicate that the election itself was simply the carrying out of the scheme in which the charter originated, and that both parties were working together in the election as well as the drafting. More light will probably be thrown on the whole matter by the distribution of the offices. Should there be an equitable division of the spoils, no man gifted with ordinary reasoning power will acquit Platt of having entered into a conspiracy last spring with the Democrats to use his Legislature to gather up the largest amount of public plunder ever accumulated in one mass in America, and then hand it over to the party which could most easily win at the election, on condition of receiving himself a fair proportion. It will not do to treat the vote of November 2 as an isolated event. It seems the consummation of a scheme of villany concocted nearly a year previously.

FUTILITY OF PRIMARY REFORM.

As our readers are aware, we have little faith in the efficacy of plans for reforming the primaries by means of amendments to the laws regulating their conduct. Our view, as frequently expressed, is that the experience of many years has made it certain, first, that the much-exhorted "good men" will not attend the primaries except on extremely rare occasions; and, second, that when they do attend, they are no match for the machine men, whose lifelong practice in the tricks of their trade enables them to come out ahead in almost every contest. A different phase of the subject is presented in a letter from Plattsburgh published in the *Evening Post* of Saturday. This shows that, so far as the law of New York State is concerned, it vests such absolute power in the hands of the party organization, or the machine, that any primary action, under any system, which does not meet the approval of the boss can be set aside, and such action as he desires can be substituted in its place. He is really the court of last resort in all questions concerning the legality of primary procedure.

The history of the various contests which have led finally to a decision of the Court of Appeals confirming this view of the boss's power is extremely interesting. In Clinton County the anti-machine Republicans acquired sufficient strength, working inside the party, to carry the primaries for the election of delegates to the convention which was to nominate a candidate for the Assembly. When the machine men discovered this fact, they concocted bogus "contests" and appealed to the county committee to make up the roll of the convention. The committee responded by making up a roll which gave the machine men a majority. The result was two conventions and two nominations. A similar case occurred in Cortland County, and more recently one occurred in regard to a Congressional nomination in Westchester County. Last year Warner Miller carried the regular Republican primaries in Herkimer County and was elected a delegate to the State convention. A "contest" was got up in his case, as it had been in the others. In all these instances the primaries had been carried regularly; the good men had gone into them, had obeyed all the rules, and had emerged triumphant. The machine men had refused to abide by the result, had really bolted and made separate nominations, but, when they had appealed to the county or State committee, or State convention, had been declared "regular," and their successful opponents had been barred out. Furthermore, the men who had carried the primaries were not allowed to have the names of their candidates printed on the ballots, while those of the bolters were put on as the regular nominees. Warner Miller appeared at the door of the convention hall only to be denied admission, on the ground that the State committee had declared him not to be the "regular" delegate.

The Westchester case was carried to the Court of Appeals, and Gen. Tracy, the law partner of Mr. Platt's son, appeared as the champion of the machine as the supreme power in all such matters. His contention was that the courts, in mere matters of party regularity not involving statutory requirements, should not interfere where the question of regularity has already been determined by the superior authorities of the party. The court adopted this view, basing its decision upon the clause of the Raines election law which provides that, "if there is a division within a party, and two or more factions claim the same device or name, the Secretary of State shall decide such conflicting claim, giving preference of device and name to the convention or primary or committee thereof recognized by the regularly constituted party authorities." The court held that the State committee and State convention were unquestionably the regularly constituted party authorities, and declared that, while the opinions of lower courts upon the binding effect of this provision had been conflicting, its own opinion was that its intent was to make the decisions of the party authorities final, adding:

"We think that in cases where questions of procedure in conventions, or the regularity of committees is involved, which are not regulated by law, but by party usages and customs, the officer called upon to determine such questions should follow the decision of the regularly constituted authorities of the party; and courts, in reviewing the determination of such officers, should in no way interfere with such determination."

Of course in New York State the "regularly constituted party authorities" are the machine and the boss. So far as the Republican party is concerned, the entire seat of power is Platt. All the committees, county and State, and the State convention do exactly what he says. "What the old man wants" is, in fact, supreme Republican law. This being the case, the decision upon the outcome of any primary or convention rests absolutely with him. What a huge joke, under such conditions, to talk of reforming the primaries! If, by good luck or accident or phenomenally hard work, the reformers were to carry a primary, all he would have to do would be to get

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up another primary election, declare their primary irregular, and their work would go for naught. No system of primary reform is worth the paper it is written on in the presence of a situation like this. Whether with deliberate intent or not, the ballot law has been drawn in such a way as to protect and sustain any amount of rascality in the primaries that the "regularly constituted party authorities" may condone, and if there be any limits to their tolerance in that direction, they have yet to be disclosed. During the last campaign a Tammany leader remarked in regard to some rumors of primary revolt in that organization: "So long as we have the chairmen of the primaries we don't care a darn what anybody may try to do." That is the position in which the law places all the bosses, and the primary reformers may as well give up their fight in advance.

There is, as we have said many times, no need of attempting to reform the primaries. Leave them alone, and work against them from the outside. Nearly all the States have secret-ballot laws now which confer the privilege of nomination by petition. This is all the opponents of machine primaries need. The very act of getting signers to a petition is the first step towards an organization in the interest of better government. It leads to the personal solicitation of voters, and thus arouses them to an interest in politics, which is a most important first step. No system which can be applied to a primary will work a change of mind among the machine members of a party. They have gone into the primary because they wish to use it for their own purposes. Nothing will induce them to use it for anybody else's purposes. If they cannot use it as they wish to, they will go out of the business. The surest way to drive them out is to nominate candidates against theirs and defeat them whenever they deserve defeat. More real reform can be accomplished in that way within a few years than in a lifetime of "going into the primaries."

HOW ARE WE TO GOVERN HAWAII?

One of the objections to annexing Hawaii which Mr. Bryce mentions in his temperate and weighty article in the *Forum*, is the difficulty of our governing such a country, and especially such a population, once annexed. The point will bear elaboration. It has been entirely blinked in both the treaties—treated as a "mere matter of detail," when it is really the marrow of the whole affair. President Harrison recommended the Senate to ratify his treaty of annexation, saying that the Hawaiians, as respects the form of their subsequent government, were willing to trust "the just and benevolent intentions of the United States." Mr. McKinley, for his part, was content to leave all such puzzles to "the wisdom of Congress." But the only way we can recognize just and benevolent intentions is in some form of expression; and the wisdom of Congress we can all believe in more easily when, with Alice in Wonderland, we see it written down. Instead of dodging or deferring the question of governing the islands, it should be made the first question of all.

Now, the first thing that confronts us when we come to this "mere matter of detail" (which is, as usual, the real crux of the business), is the fact that the Hawaiian Government confesses that the inhabitants of the islands are not capable of governing themselves. This is official. In the report of the Hawaiian Senate committee, which was adopted at the same time the treaty was ratified, it was explicitly stated that "good government cannot be permanently maintained in these islands without aid or assistance from without." If this be true—and far be it from us to question an official deliverance of the Hawaiian Senate—it is, or ought to be, a fatal bar to annexation. The theory of our government, from the Ordinance of 1787 down, has been that the expansion of the United States was to be solely by the addition of self-governing communities to self-governing communities. Saying nothing now of contiguity of territory, it is safe to affirm that if, at any time within the first one hundred years of our government, a group of 100,000 people had come confessing their inability to govern themselves, and asking us to take care of them, they would have been sent about their business with scorn. They would have been told that this nation is a federation of self-governing States, and that to admit a State unable to govern itself was nonsense.

What governmental machinery have we to set up in Hawaii? Obviously only the government of a State or else of a Territory. But nobody now urges the admission of Hawaii as a State. The alternative of a Territorial government seems easy, but is it? We have a great body of special acts and general legislation affecting Territories, but it may be searched from end to end, from the Ordinance of 1787 down to the admission of Oklahoma in 1890, without finding the shadow of a warrant for any such government as the circumstances of Hawaii require. In every case the expectation has been that a local government was to be set up by universal suffrage—and that kind of government, it is confessed on all hands, cannot be set up in Hawaii. If universal suffrage were to rule there, the islands would vote against annexation itself.

It may be well to put together here some of the provisions of past Territorial legislation, to show how absolutely inapplicable they are to Hawaii, and what a complete break with our past we shall have to make if we attempt to govern that country as it must be governed when a part of the United States. Section 9 of the Ordinance of 1787 set the fashion for home rule in the Territories when it provided:

> "So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly."

Jumping a hundred years, we find the same expectation of ability to set up a local government on the basis of universal suffrage, in the act providing for the government of Oklahoma. Section 5 declares—

> "That all male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and all male persons of *foreign birth* over said age who shall have, twelve months prior thereto, declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, as now required by law, who are actual residents at the time of the passage of this act, . . . shall be entitled to vote at the first election in the Territory."

Furthermore, there are, in the general provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States respecting Territories, sections which would have to be repealed if such a government of restricted suffrage as now exists in Hawaii, and as would have to be continued, were to be made legal. Section 1859, for example, provides that

> "Every male citizen above the age of twenty-one, including persons who have legally declared their intention to become citizens in any Territory hereafter organized, and who are actual residents of such Territory at the time of the organization thereof, shall be entitled to vote at the first election in such Territory, and to hold any office therein."

Here is the spirit and the letter of our Territorial legislation, and what would happen if it were applied to Hawaii? The answer may be truthfully given in the words of that ardent annexationist, W. N. Armstrong of Honolulu, who, in explaining the present oligarchical system in Hawaii, said:

> "It must be distinctly understood that, besides ruling themselves, the whites must create a form of government through which they can rule natives, Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese, in order to prevent being 'snowed under.' That is, we need two distinct forms of government made up into one form; one for ourselves and one for aliens, who *outnumber us*."

Suppose the Revised Statutes of the United States were to govern the first election in the Territory of Hawaii, what would happen? Why, Mr. Armstrong and his noble band of "whites" would be "snowed under" so that they could never be dug out. Rule out the Chinese, whom our courts have held ineligible to citizenship; rule out the Japanese, though their eligibility to citizenship is yet pending in our courts; enough outnumbering "aliens," as Mr. Armstrong elegantly calls the men whose land he wishes to steal away from them, would be left to bury him in the

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drifts. The Hawaiians alone would snow him under to the tune of 39,000 to 3,000; the Portuguese could do it 5 to 1; if even the British and German residents of the islands should combine, they would vote down the 3,000 Americans who are now proposing to "rule" and extinguish the rights and nationality of the other 106,000.

In the face of such patent difficulties, in the teeth of all our past and precedents, how can it be maintained that it is wise to annex Hawaii and trust to luck to govern it afterwards? An act to govern is vastly more critical than a treaty to annex. It should be made a necessary preliminary. Tell us what we are going to do with the islands after we get them, and then it will be time to talk about getting them. In default of some complete and well considered plan for governing a people which declares its inability to govern itself, annexation is worse than a leap into the dark. You may leap into the dark and perhaps alight on your feet on solid ground. But to annex Hawaii with no provision for governing it, is deliberately to leap over a precipice at the bottom of which dead men's bones are heaped high in warning.

INDIA: THE TILAK CASE.

DUBLIN, November 15, 1897.

India has been passing through an ordeal of famine and of plague. The taxation, already grinding in proportion to the resources of the people, has been further increased, at least for the present, to the amount of £125,000 a day, by frontier wars. These wars are due principally to the non-fulfilment by the present Government of promises made by their predecessors regarding the evacuation of Chitral. The British military bureaucracy that rules India entered upon the campaign lightly, in opposition to and without consulting the educated portions of the native population, who can reap none of the glory, and who, with their countrymen, are saddled with the cost. This has been a juncture when mild treatment and consideration for India and Indian sentiment would appear especially called for. The country was well inclined towards British rule. The connection after conquest has been very different from that which till a recent period subsisted between Ireland and England. Such bitter memories as complicate the Irish problem scarcely exist in India. There is no reason why they should be originated. Since the Mutiny, on the suppression of which regal promises were made of equal treatment for all nations, races, classes, and creeds, the policy has been, by establishing schools and universities, to turn Indian thought into Western channels —to teach the natives Western ideas of liberty, independence, and social duties, the lessons drawn from history, such as are taught in the schools and universities of the United Kingdom and the United States—Washington the type of a patriot, Burke as a statesman. The writings of Macaulay, of Mill, of Spencer, and of Morley are dwelt upon to a degree that they scarcely are at home.

To minds thus trained are now applied the retrograde measures of a despotic rule, exercised without any representation of the governed before the supreme authority, the Imperial Parliament.* Educated India seethes with unrest as it never did before. No outbreak is possible, no cataclysm is to be expected. But discontent will have its way in some form. The especial danger of the situation lies in this, that British will is supreme and unquestioned as it never was before. The generations that gave battle in Mahratta and Sikh warfare have passed away. No Indian is permitted to train in the military command or the statesmanship that would enable him under any circumstances to lead against British power; and the manufacture of the scientific military appliances without which men in the mass are now powerless is prohibited in India. Volunteering, which in Ireland is prohibited fairly to all alike, is in India encouraged among all whites, British and foreign, and disallowed to all Indians. What Burke most feared regarding India a century ago was the complications likely to arise from the unquestioned and uncontrolled British power there. That rule is even less questioned now than it was then, and less controlled by Parliament. Parliament was very jealous of the rule of the East India Company. It is not jealous of its own theoretical rule, which it in practice leaves to the permanent officials; and the British people are comparatively more absorbed in their own internal affairs than they were in Burke's time.

Possessing such power, drawn closer within themselves by short residence and quick communication with home, mingling less with natives, depending less and less upon the cultivation of good feeling with or respect for them, there is every danger of the Anglo-Indians urging their despotic policy still further. The miseries and disasters certain to ensue are likely to fall upon the best and most finely strung of the Indian people.

It is difficult for even the best educated European to understand the intricacies of caste customs and those connected with the home life of the people; and to what extent these may have been outraged by British soldiers in the domiciliary visits, with a view to the suppression of the plague in Poona and elsewhere, it is hard to determine. In the height of the ferment consequent on segregation work, two British officers were murdered in Poona. This evoked an outburst of indignation from leading and educated India. There was no reason to suppose that these murders were the work of other than misguided individuals. Instead of accepting the repudiation and horror expressed, the Government imposed upon the town a "punitive" police force, costing 150,000 rupees (£10,000) a year—an exorbitant sum, when we consider that the average income in India is about six dollars per annum. One hundred thousand persons are being put under suspicion and mulcted in fine for the guilt of one or two. Indignation against the murderers has been chilled and merged into indignation against the Government. There has been a general outcry from the Anglo-Indian community and the Anglo-Indian press for strong measures. The Government responded. Among those who had rendered themselves most prominent in specifying and protesting against interferences with family life and property in the plague segregation proceedings were the brothers Natu, men of education and position. They were arrested, deported, and placed in confinement. Four months have passed; neither have they been brought to trial, nor has any charge been formulated against them. Every mail from India brings news of the painful and deepening impression created by their detention.

But most of all has the Tilak case stirred the country to its depths. A report of the proceedings in a closely printed volume of 360 pages has come to hand. The guilt or innocence of Mr. Tilak is not the most important consideration. It is that a man declared guilty by British law, and sentenced to eighteen months' "rigorous" imprisonment (involving to a high-caste Brahmin degradation of which a Westerner can form no conception), has now become the most popular man in India. The 'Full and Authentic Report' is edited by two native barristers, one of them a graduate of Cambridge, England. To it is prefixed a portrait of Mr. Tilak, under which we find sentences from the writings of Charles Bradlaugh, such as, "The gaol door is no syllogism; the gaoler's key is no argument."

The Honorable Bal Gangadhar Tilak was editor of the most popular and widely circulated newspaper in the Marathi language, the *Kesari*. He is the recognized leader of the orthodox Hindu community, and for a long time has been known as one of the most honest and fearless critics of the Government. He was born in 1856, and took his degree of LL.D. in Bombay University. He early resolved to devote himself to the education of his fellow-countrymen, and never to accept Government service. He must, however, at one time have been associated in an unpaid place at a Governor's Council Board, to entitle him to the prefix of Honorable. He was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Fergusson College in Poona, now recognized as one of the model educational institutions in the Deccan. He was professor of mathematics, and at intervals held the chairs of Sanskrit, English, and science. Later he assumed the editorship of the *Kesari*, and made it the exponent of the Hindu party, who hold that a healthy veneration of the old gods and national heroes would, under British supreme rule, best infuse a true spirit of nationality, patriotism, and self-respect into the native population. For his writings in this paper, principally in honor of Shivaji (a Mahratta chieftain who opposed the British) and in criticism of segregation proceedings, and in comparison of the British Government of India and Canada, he has been tried and sentenced under a section of the Indian penal code which reads: "Whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise, excites, or attempts to excite, feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished," etc.

The judge's charge has excited considerable comment both in India and at home. Under his interpretation of the law, even helpful criticism of the Government becomes penal.

"Disaffection," said Mr. Justice Strachey in his charge, "meant hostility or ill-will of any sort towards the Government. Feelings of ill will, great or small, intense or mild, or any attempt to excite such feelings,

*The Maoris, who, within the first half of this century, practised cannibalism, are accorded of right six representatives of their own race in the New Zealand Parliament.

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brought the offender within the section. It was not action, but feeling, that was the test. . . . Comments upon a measure of the Government, if they excited hatred, must also come within the meaning of the section. . . . Disapprobation, unless kept within certain bounds, became disaffection, . . . and the measures of the Government must be taken to mean everything they did or omitted to do."

The Indian Penal Code was mainly the work of Sir James Stephen. Attached to each section is an "explanation." The charge is very generally felt not to have been justified by the explanation following section 124 A already quoted:

"Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore the making of comments on the measures of the Government with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause."

The prosecution relied largely upon the interpretation of passages in the *Kesari*, whose meaning was contested by the defence. Neither the judge nor the six Anglo-Indians on the jury of nine are known or believed to have had such a knowledge of Mahrati as would enable them to decide between various readings. A verdict of guilty was carried by six to three. Apart from the question of the justice of the verdict, the sentence was light, considering that twenty years' transportation to the Andamans might have been inflicted.

There is much in the teachings of Mr. Tilak that appears retrograde and cannot commend itself to enlightened friends of India. He opposed the "Raising of the Age of Consent Bill" as contrary to ancient usage and traditions. The Hindu Social Reform party holds its meetings annually in the same locality as, and on the conclusion of, the meetings of the Indian National Congress. It has been the custom of the Congress to permit the hall or "pandal" erected for its use to be occupied by the Social Reform party. Last year Mr. Tilak was mainly instrumental in breaking through this practice. He has now, however, even by those Hindus before opposed to him, come to be regarded as a national hero and martyr.

The Anglo-Indians who for generations to come are likely to rule, demand even more restrictive measures, and would if possible cripple the educational influences which India shares. Those influences cannot be checked in Europe, and, as long as intercourse with Europe continues, must extend more or less to India. Those Indians who have most participated in such influences feel most keenly the late developments, especially the Natu deportations and the Tilak prosecution. They urge that if they are to be gagged, some curb should, in its abuse and scorn of natives and native thought and feeling, be put upon the Anglo-Indian press, as much more likely to engender hatred of British rule than anything the native press can effect. It is no light matter that in a country where Europeans number less than one in a thousand of the population, a man of irreproachable character, whose whole life has been spent in the service of his countrymen, should, when speaking out fearlessly at a time when his people suffered heavy affliction, be relegated to hard labor by a jury composed mainly of Europeans. Mr. Tilak, according to the editors of the Report referred to, has "risen ten times higher in public estimation by the bold stand he took during the trial." D. B.

NOLHAC'S MARIE ANTOINETTE.

PARIS, November 17, 1897.

M. Pierre de Nolhac is the curator of the Palace of Versailles. He has applied himself to the restoration of this palace, which has become in parts much dilapidated of late years. When Louis-Philippe undertook to make of the ancient palace of the kings a sort of national museum, dedicated (such was his expression) "à toutes les gloires de la France," he found it in a deplorable state. It was not without difficulty that the architects effected the eviction of a number of families which, under one pretence or another,—had installed themselves in the beautiful rooms of the palace, from the attic down.

Louis-Philippe saved the palace, but his architects made some mistakes; in their time there was not that respect for the relics of the past which has in our day become universal. M. de Nolhac has made it his object to reëstablish in all its details the old state of things, to show to us the great and small apartments, with their furniture, exactly as they were in the time of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. He has succeeded, in a great degree, and he has naturally been led by his work to make a very minute study of all that concerns the royal inhabitants of the château in the past. He published a year ago a beautiful volume on Marie Antoinette, the chief interest of which lay in the reproduction of all the known portraits of the unfortunate Queen, and of a number of engravings of the time of her reign and of the Revolution. This huge volume is now, I believe, out of print, and can be had only at a premium.

M. de Nolhac gives us now a small volume which has no illustrations whatever, and in which he seems to wish to attain to the dignity of a historian. It has for its title 'Marie-Antoinette, Dauphine,' which shows at once that the author has confined himself to the years which preceded the death of Louis XVI. M. de Nolhac has used "new documents," it being impossible nowadays for an historian to present himself before the public without a suitable amount of documents. I must say at once that M. de Nolhac has not found many original documents; he has contented himself with using the correspondence of Mercy-Argenteau with Maria Theresa, published by Arneth, which remains the principal and best guide for all those who wish to study Marie Antoinette. There is also the correspondence of Mercy-Argenteau with Joseph II. and Prince Kaunitz (also published by Arneth), the collection of the letters of Marie Antoinette published by M. de la Rocheterie and M. de Beaucourt. Among the inedited documents used by M. de Nolhac, there are letters of Louis XV. and of Joseph II., letters of the King and of Madame de Villars to the Dauphin, letters of M. de Marigny, the Director of the Royal Palaces, and of the Architect Gabriel, the registers and journals of the masters of ceremonies and of the gentlemen of the bedchamber. The marriage act of Marie Antoinette has been preserved to this day in the register of the parish of Notre-Dame at Versailles. By a curious coincidence, the day of the publication of M. de Nolhac's volume there appeared in *Cosmopolis* an article on Marie Antoinette, by Arvède Barine (the pseudonym of a well-known lady who often contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*). While M. de Nolhac speaks only of Marie Antoinette as the Dauphine, Arvède Barine's article dwells especially on her captivity and on her death.

History has seldom shown a more extraordinary contrast than that between the infancy and youth of Marie Antoinette and her tragical end. The contrast is not only in external circumstances, in the events, in the surroundings, it is as profound in the inner life, in the character. Marie Antoinette as Austrian Archduchess, Dauphine, and young Queen, and Marie Antoinette as prisoner in the Temple and as victim of the Revolution, appear like two absolutely different persons. The contrast becomes, as it were, visible to the eye, if you put side by side the portrait painted by Drouais, just after Marie Antoinette arrived in France, now preserved in the collection at Chantilly, and the terribly realistic drawing made by David when he saw from a window the Queen conducted to the scaffold, with her hands tied behind her back, sitting straight on a wooden bench in the infamous *charrette:*

"On her arrival in France [May, 1770; Drouais's picture was painted in 1773] the Archduchess was only fourteen years old; Drouais's portrait shows her slender form, her thin arms, her face which was still the face of a child; still, the features are already those which you will find, fully developed, in the magnificent pictures of the Queen by Madame Lebrun. Her education had been much neglected; Maria Theresa had many children and was absorbed by cares of state. Marie Antoinette, when she arrived in France, was ignorant; could not spell correctly, read nothing; she knew a little Latin, but she was incapable of fixing her attention on any kind of study."

Light, gay, unreflecting, not knowing how to dissemble or to control herself, she found herself thrown in a most dangerous court, obliged to please not only her husband, but the King and the King's daughters, Mesdames, who were no longer young, such as they are represented in the famous pictures showing them in mythological costumes. Madame du Barry was the recognized favorite of the King, and her name often appears in the correspondence of Marie Antoinette with Maria Theresa.

"The King is very good to me and I love him dearly; but it is a pity to see the weakness which he has for Madame du Barry, who is the most foolish and impertinent creature possible to imagine. She played every night with us at Marly; she twice found herself next to me, but she did not speak to me, and I tried not to enter into conversation with her. However, when it became necessary, I spoke to her. . . . I wrote yesterday for the first time to the King. I was much afraid, knowing that Madame du Barry reads all the letters; but you may be sure, my dearest mother, that I will commit no fault either for or against her."

Maria Theresa always considered her daughter, even when she became Queen of France (May, 1774), as an informer and as an instrument of her own policy. In her correspondence with Mercy, her ambassador, this preoccupation is constant. Mercy is very severe in his judgments. "All depends," he writes to Maria Theresa, "on the Princess being some day willing to surmount her repugnance to any serious object." The Queen thinks only of *colifichets* (female ornaments) and of childish interests; she loves gossip, she is extravagant, inconsiderate, coquettish; she has favorites, every-

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thing that a Queen has no right to have. Madame Adélaïde, one of the Queen's aunts, calls her "l'Autrichienne." In the drawing-rooms of Paris she is called "Madame Déficit." She has made a most dangerous enemy in the person of the Duke d'Orléans. There was a wave of unpopularity rising against her. In 1787, two years before the beginning of the Revolution, the Lieutenant of Police advised her not to show herself in Paris, where she would no longer be safe.

There is not much in M. de Nolhac's book which has not become familiar to those who have studied the history of the French Revolution. Whatever may be said about Marie Antoinette's levity, she does not appear unfavorably in the dangerous circumstances in which she was placed. Her instincts were good and sound; she felt a natural aversion to Madame du Barry and a natural sympathy for M. de Choiseul, who had been the instrument of her marriage, her first friend and adviser in France, and who was, besides, a partisan of the alliance between France and Austria. When Madame du Barry succeeded in obtaining from the weakness of Louis XV. the exile of Choiseul to Chanteloup, Marie Antoinette felt that the blow was directed against her as well as against Choiseul. The Duke d'Aiguillon, the successor of Choiseul, was her enemy as well as the enemy of Choiseul. Maria Theresa always considered paramount the interests of her empire; and when she forced her daughter to speak to Madame du Barry in public, at one of the great court circles, she knew that by that means she would obtain from Louis XV. an attitude of neutrality during the impending partition of Poland. It is certainly one of the most curious ironies of history that this important event, the disappearance of a monarchy which had so long served as a barrier between Germany and Russia, should have been the price of a few words addressed at court by Marie Antoinette to the courtesan who had obtained absolute power over the old King of France. "Il y a bien du monde ce soir à Versailles"—such were the words pronounced, coldly and drily, before an admiring crowd of courtiers.

Arvède Barine tries to discover a great contrast between the Dauphine and the Queen. The contrast is more, perhaps, in the events than in the person. The Queen, at her trial and in prison, certainly manifested an extraordinary amount of fortitude and of dignity; but the Dauphine never showed any meanness nor any want of courage. At a very early age left without a real friend, any disinterested adviser, with a husband who was for years indifferent to her charms and her distinction, placed in the most trying circumstances, under the eyes of open or hidden enemies, if she made a few mistakes, she never committed any grave error. At any rate, her terrible end ought to make even a Frenchman very lenient to her mistakes.

Arvède Barine, though a woman, has perhaps not felt enough this duty of forgiveness and of indulgence. She has, however, rendered full justice to the manner in which the Queen bore her misfortunes at the Temple. The old castle where the King and his family were imprisoned, built in the thirteenth century, had belonged to the Templars. It was situated between the boulevards and the Hôtel de Ville (at the last Exposition there was an exact copy of the Temple as it was during the Revolution erected near the Trocadéro; this *attraction* seemed to many to be in very bad taste). There were, when Louis XVI. was sent to the Temple, really two governments, the Assembly, which was the legal government, and the Commune, which was the government *de facto* in Paris. The royal prisoners were confided to the Commune. The Assembly meant that the prisoners should be treated respectfully and as behooved their rank; but the officers of the Commune either appropriated the money which was to be spent on the prisoners' food and clothing, or took a malicious pleasure in reducing them to the condition of the most common criminals. Authentic accounts give the sums expended (either really or nominally) for the prisoners in the months of August and September, 1793. We have also the 'Memoir of the Expenses of the Widow Capet at the Conciergerie,' the 'Account of the *fournitures* made to Louis XVI. and his family from the 10th of August to the 6th of October, 1792.' Curious details have been produced which show great discrepancies between the orders of the Assembly and the action of the Commune. Some 'Papiers du Temple' have been published by M. la Morinerie. Painful as the subject must be, it is well that every detail of the great drama of the Temple and the Conciergerie should be known. Marie Antoinette has nothing to lose by it; her end was truly heroic.

Correspondence.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Mr. Lee's letter telling of the duty which Prof. Darwin was obliged to pay on his planetary models brings to my mind a recent experience of my own which shows that our present intelligent tariff has been ingeniously constructed so as to protect not only our scientific men from the ruinous competition of foreigners, but foreign scientific men from the ruinous competition of Americans, according as either best serves its purpose, which is to get something out of everybody who lands in the country under the present régime. While in Munich this summer, I secured a valuable publication of plates illustrative of Greek sculpture, a work which is part of my professional apparatus, and absolutely necessary to me in the performance of my duties at our Museum. Under former tariffs I have made similar purchases while abroad, and brought them home without paying duty, upon making statements to this effect. This time, however, I was obliged to pay between sixty and seventy dollars on the work in question, because, as I was told by the custom-house authorities, while there was no doubt as to the nature of my profession or the scientific character of the plates, the new tariff would not permit me to bring it in free *unless I was a foreign scientific man emigrating to this country.* Can anybody tell me who is protected by this provision?

Very respectfully yours,

Edward Robinson.

Boston, November 27, 1897.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I bought for this Library 'Whip and Spur,' by Col. George E. Waring, jr., Doubleday & McClure Co., 1897 (copyright 1897 by same), under the impression, first, that it was a new work, and, later, that it was a new edition, rewritten, of the same work bearing same title published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, in 1875 (copyright 1875 by the author). Comparison of the two books shows that, from the "contents" page to the end, they are the same, word for word, line for line, page for page. The pagination is the same. The head and tail-pieces are the same. The lines are the same length, with the same number to the page. They are evidently printed from the same plates.—I am, very respectfully yours,

Willis F. Sewall.

The Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del., November 26, 1897.

Notes.

The Macmillan Co. announce volume ii. in the series entitled "Periods of European History," being for the years 918-1272, by Prof. T. F. Tout of Victoria University, Manchester, and 'The Shorter Poems of John Milton,' annotated by Andrew J. George.

To their Riverside Literature Series Houghton, Mifflin & Co. purpose adding 'The Great Debate between Hayne and Webster,' edited by Lindsay Swift of the Boston Public Library.

There seems to come a time in the life of every illustrator when he feels it necessary to illustrate Dickens. Mr. C. D. Gibson has apparently reached this period, and the result is a series of half-a-dozen photogravure plates from his drawings entitled 'People of Dickens,' and published in a large portfolio by R. H. Russell. Technically the drawings are admirably done, and the process of reproduction, which allows of the use of tone as well as line, and of crayon and other tools as well as the pen, has given a new suppleness to Mr. Gibson's talent. The resultant effect is almost deceptively like etching, with its firm groundwork of line and its addition of tone by *retroussage*. One of the drawings is apparently altogether in crayon, and here the effect is more like that of fine lithography. But as illustrations? Dickens is eminently illustratable, yet no artist has succeeded in displacing the original contemporary pictures by Seymour and "Phiz" and Cruikshank, which are often feeble enough as art, but which *are* Dickens to the popular mind. Their mere priority may have something to do with this, but there is a great deal also in the fact that these artists were of Dickens's own time, and that their drawings are in the same literary and artistic atmosphere as are his writings. Their very tendency to caricature is not much greater than his—their drawings are in his style and truly illustrate him. Whatever the reason, it is certain that these men have fixed the type of Dickens's principal characters for ever, and an artist of to-day who attempts to do the work again finds himself in a dilemma. If he varies from the well-known types he will not be accepted, while if he follows them his work will seem to lack originality and spontaneity; to be a mere rehash of old material. Is not contemporaneousness of the essence of true illustration, after all, and is it not the function of the illustrator to depict his own time and his own country as a running commen-

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tary upon the literary production of that time and country?

In 'London as Seen by Charles Dana Gibson' (Scribners), our artist is dealing with contemporary life, but is it London that he has seen? Here and there are bits of local color, but in much of Mr. Gibson's later work the background is almost entirely eliminated, and as to the types, they seem to us astonishingly like those that have heretofore done duty as American. We even seem to see again and again the same models with whom we have become familiar in the pages of *Life*. A few street scenes, a court scene, some notes of a "drawing-room"—these were evidently sketched upon the spot. But whether it is that modern life is everywhere much alike, or only that the artist has changed his sky but not his manner, most of these drawings look as if they might have been made in New York.

In 'All Hands' (Harpers) Mr. Zogbaum is dealing with matter with which he is thoroughly familiar, and his artistic skill, while far from being as brilliant as that of Mr. Gibson, is sufficient for the plain and honest statement of facts, so that these "pictures of life in the United States Navy" may safely be accepted as true representations. Even the pictures of battle, where fancy has necessarily been called into play, are probably pretty true to what might be, if not to what has been.

A prefatory note to Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's 'Gondola Days' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) informs us that "the text is the same as that of 'Venice of To-day,'" a large illustrated subscription book published by the Henry T. Thomas Company. Mr. Smith writes pleasantly enough, in the picturesque and sentimental vein well known to readers of such books, and his text would serve well enough as a pretext for sumptuous illustration, but it is rather thin to read for itself in a portable volume with only few and slight sketches by way of pictured accompaniment.

G. P. Putnam's Sons give a fine attire to the four stories, "Puss in Boots," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Hop-o'-My-Thumb," and "Cinderella," comprising 'The Cruikshank Fairy-Book.' The designs belong to a class in which Cruikshank's humor was thoroughly at home. Something, but not much, is lost in the facsimile of them. The artist-author's defence of his Bowdlerizing the tales is retained and is worthy of reflection; and perhaps the "few Temperance Truths" introduced in his versions will do no harm to anybody.

'Flying Leaves' (New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.) borrows its humor like its title from an otherwise unnamed source, the *Fliegende Blätter*. The legends have been adapted to this latitude when necessary. The selection is not of the best, but it is characteristic of the comic German paper.

The Cambridge Edition of Burns just issued in a single volume by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in keeping with their Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, and Browning, draws by permission on the Centenary Burns of Messrs. Henley and Henderson. That is, Mr. Henley's essay on the poet is taken over entire, together with all Burns's and his editor's explanatory notes, but the variorum notes are omitted. There is a full glossarial index, one of persons and places, one of first lines, and one of titles. The volume is compact without too minute a type, and is equally desirable for reading or reference.

The half-century of Longfellow's 'Evangeline' is commemorated by the same firm in very handsome style, with quaint rubricated headpieces and full-page color plates, the first by Violet Oakley, the last by Jessie Wilcox Smith; and Miss Alice Longfellow furnishes a pleasing introduction. The decorations are of course the thing. The headpieces, in Mr. Howard Pyle's manner, light up and adorn the page not too obtrusively or fantastically. The colored plates, without pretence of antiquarian fidelity, are also well calculated to give satisfaction, as being in key with the sentiment of the poem; and we can allow what Mr. Pyle claims for his pupil, in a prefatory note, that her drawings possess both grace and beauty.

'Rome the Middle of the World' is the rather awkward title of Miss Alice Gardner's new book (Edward Arnold). It is intended for young students who have some previous acquaintance with Roman history, and the style is adapted to their comprehension. Miss Gardner's method is descriptive and dramatic rather than biographical, though the interest of each chapter centres round the representative, for the time being, of the power of Rome. The ground covered is the story of the Roman Empire from Augustus to the Medici Popes. Thus fifteen centuries rush past us in twelve chapters, and the effect is necessarily somewhat panoramic. The main figures, however, stand out clearly enough—a result which achieves the professed purpose of the book. The general effect is pleasing, and both print and paper are good. The few illustrations, excellent in themselves, are rather too archæological for the youthful mind to which the prose style appeals.

The most noticeable feature of Prof. J. B. McMaster's 'School History of the United States' (American Book Company) is the relatively large space allotted to social and economic matters. The handling of these topics has, to be sure, something of the disconnected character which has been remarked in the author's larger work, and is least successful when dealing with the period subsequent to the civil war; still, these chapters, as a whole, are valuable. Unfortunately, gain in this direction is somewhat offset by loss in another; important political movements—Jackson's controversy with the Bank of the United States, for example—being dismissed with a few brief statements, while the crooked thread of slavery is by no means clearly or adequately traced. In point of analysis and arrangement there is not a little which will commend itself to teachers; we can but think, however, that the uneven balance of parts, and the rather dry treatment of distinctly political concerns, will militate against the usefulness of the book as a text-book. The maps and illustrations are numerous, most of the latter being at once appropriate and fresh.

N. T. Bacon's translation of Cournot's 'Mathematical Principles of the Theory of Wealth,' with Dr. Irving Fisher's bibliography of mathematical economics (Macmillan), is a welcome reproduction of a work which lay almost unnoticed for half a century before its merits were generally recognized. Cournot was a mathematical writer of the first half of the century, who did little or nothing in economics but produce the book now translated, and, later, a popular exposition of its method of reasoning. Economists had not the mathematical training necessary to the full appreciation of the work, and it was so little known that even Jevons did not seem to be acquainted with it, when he brought out his work on the mathematical principles of political economy. It is naturally devoted almost entirely to those branches of the subject which admit of rigorous treatment, including the laws of supply and demand, and the influence of monopolies, taxation, and free competition upon their operations. Cournot, we believe, took a great step forward in giving precision to the statement of these operations; but the question, what real advantage is gained by the use of algebraic equations in economic reasoning, is a very difficult one in itself, and is complicated by its connection with the farther one, whether either economists or the public will accept results reached by algebraic equations which are not capable of being worked out without them. The excellent bibliography of mathematical economics is more than its title indicates, and will be most useful to every student who wishes to see the subject treated as an exact science.

The 'Colonial Laws of New York' from 1664 to the Revolution, published by the State, have recently made their appearance. This is the work of the Statutory Revision Commission, directed by the Legislature in 1891 to "republish verbatim, preserving the original spelling and punctuation," the Statutes of the colony. The laws so printed prove themselves if introduced in evidence in any legal proceeding—a wise provision, as many of the originals are missing, and all inaccessible. The work has, of course, passed through many hands (the original commissioners having in the process entirely disappeared from the scene), and has been in the special charge of Mr. Robert C. Cumming of Albany, as chief clerk. In each case the act is carefully collated with reference to previous compilations where such exist. For some reason which we are unable to state, the book bears the imprint of 1894. It is, as the Commissioners say, an "invaluable addition to the legal literature of the State." Its value to the historical student is quite as great. He has now before him, on the shelves of any good library, the complete legislative history of the State during the period that its government has been in English or American hands. This covers, omitting the slight interlude of "Schout, Burgomaster, and Schepens" in 1673-'74, the lifetime of some seven generations, or two hundred and thirty-four years. The work is preceded by an historical note written by Mr. Cumming. Want of space forbids us to linger over the curiosities of the early record. One of the first things the English did was to establish the County of Yorkshire, dividing it into Ridings. This was on Long Island; the "Duke's Laws" (the first New York Code) were promulgated at Hempstead.

The frequent inquiries made by teachers for a good book on Physical Geography make it worth while to mention Tarr's First Book on that subject (Macmillan). The chapters on the atmosphere, ocean, and lands will be found instructive by the many who wish to gain something of the modern view of the subject. Unfortunately, the book is here and there marred by carelessness of style and statement.

That most satisfactory compendium, Hann's

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'Klimatologie,' has just been issued in a second and enlarged edition (Stuttgart: Engelhorn), fourteen years having elapsed since its first appearance. Besides various additions of new material, it now has abundant footnote references to sources, which were crowded out of the first edition. Unlike certain climatologies in which numerical averages constitute the stock material, we here find concise sketches of the meteorological features of many regions, and pleasant excursions from the simple generalizations concerning wind and weather into the explanations of atmospheric phenomena. On every page the reader feels the sure hand of a master for his guide.

About a year ago the first volume of a fifth edition of the 'Allgemeine Erdkunde,' by Hann, Hochstetter, and Pokorny, was published (Prag: Tempsky), treating of the earth as a globe, the atmosphere, and the oceans; this part alone of the new edition being by one of the original authors, Dr. Hann. The second volume, the 'Earth's Crust and its Forms,' by E. Brückner of Berne, is now completed, much enlarged and modernized from its predecessor. There is no work on Physical Geography to which one may turn with more satisfaction than this one, feeling sure to find the best material thoroughly treated. It is interesting to notice that under the title Erdkunde, which we commonly translate by Geography, we here find a quarter of the volume devoted to Geology, including petrography, structure, and stratigraphy. The rest of the book relates to processes that determine surface forms, and to surface forms themselves, and largely follows the scheme of presentation developed in Penck's important 'Morphologie der Erdoberfläche.'

An account of the organization of beet-sugar factories in Germany, in the Consular Reports for November, is interesting as giving an example of the successful application of the coöperative principle. Out of the 399 factories now in operation, nearly half are stock companies in which the majority of the shareholders are beet-growers. These include not only most of the largest factories, but also the most prosperous. An abstract of the 'Mexican Annual Statistician' for 1895, just published, shows the population of the Republic to be 12,578,861 and the surplus revenue nearly two million dollars (silver). There are 24 museums, 68 libraries, with 512,529 volumes; 39 scientific societies, and 454 periodical publications, including 44 dailies and 185 weeklies. From an interesting description of a visit to the great salt wells in the province of Sze-Chuen in Central China, we learn that the majority of the wells are from two to three thousand feet deep, and that the brine is evaporated by means of jets of natural gas. At one place the brine is carried five miles by a veritable pipe-line (bamboo conduits) to the boilers. The wells are said to have been in operation two thousand years.

The account of the Forestry Department of India, by Lieut.-Col. F. Bailey, in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for November, is interesting and suggestive. The area under control is 112,952 square miles, of which 74,271 have been set aside as permanent forest estates. The officials and rangers number about 500, the larger part of whom are natives who have been trained in the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun. One of their most important duties is the successful dealing with fires, which is accomplished by a system of cleared "fire-lines" from 25 to 100 feet wide. By this means during 1894-95 "no less than 28,913 square miles were actually saved from burning," at an average cost of "one-third of a penny per acre." For this same period the gross revenue of the state forest was "Rs. 16,788,880, and the surplus was Rs. 7,415,590." A description of Queensland, in the same number, contains some interesting statistics in regard to its mineral wealth. "At present there are altogether fifty-eight proclaimed gold-fields, besides thirty-four mining districts," and "vast areas are yet unexamined." During 1895 there were employed 10,636 miners, and the output was 631,682 ounces. The total yield up to this time has been 10,558,605 ounces, or what would make "a rectangular beam of over 14,000 feet in length by over nine inches in breadth and six in depth," equal in value to $184,775,585. The paper is illustrated by some photographs, principally of Queensland farms.

The *Geographical Journal* for November opens with a brief account of a discovery by Baron Nordenskjöld that fresh water will be found by boring through hard cystalline rock. Borings have been made in forty-four places on the Scandinavian coast from which, with moderate pumping, 125 to 500 gallons of water can be raised in an hour. Similar sites are to be found on the Mediterranean coast, Asia Minor, "and in the dry watersheds of the cañons of Colorado." Other articles are the continuation of Mr. Günther's account of the Phlegræan Fields, a description of British caves, both of which are illustrated, and the distribution of towns in England regarded in its historical aspects.

'The Chultunes of Labná, Yucatan,' are described by Edward H. Thompson in the third number of the Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University. These subterranean chambers were originally excavated for cisterns, in the opinion of the author, though they may have been used as storehouses for grain and other food. The discovery of human remains in some of them shows that they were finally used as depositories for the dead. Figures showing the ground plans and vertical sections of the chultunes, and half-tones of some of the objects found in them, accompany this paper.

The jubilee of King Oscar II. of Sweden has been commemorated by the University of Lund in a "Festskrift," the third part of which has been recently published. It contains an account of the University, a description of its various departments, and sketches of the professors. Elof Tegnér, the Librarian of the University, is the editor and principal contributor. The book is handsomely printed, and is illustrated by views of the University buildings and an excellent photogravure of the King.

The *Publications* of the Southern History Association for October contains a twenty-seven-page bibliography of the writings of William Gilmore Simms. It is prepared by Mr. A. S. Salley, jr., a collector of first editions of almost the only ante-bellum Southern novelist who achieved a general reputation. His list gives but few and unimportant titles in addition to those included in the similar work by Prof. W. P. Trent, and its typography makes it less convenient for consultation.

The *American Annual of Photography* for 1898 (New York: Scovill & Adams Co.) is on a level with the best of its predecessors in respect to the quality and interest of its illustrations. The work of Messrs. Stieglitz and Eickemeyer maintains its high reputation, and Messrs. Worsley-Benson and John H. Gear are their worthy companions. Mr. F. H. Day's studio examples of "Photography Applied to the Undraped Figure" are exceptionally praiseworthy. The colored plates of this issue are not remarkable and betoken no progress in this direction. The *Annual* contains a large amount of useful discussion and technical information in the shape of tables, formulæ, society lists, etc.

From June 1, 1898, Mr. William J. Stillman, for many years the Italian correspondent of the London *Times*, will have a place on the pension list of that journal, and we understand that he purposes devoting himself henceforward to general literature. The date just named will mark Mr. Stillman's seventieth birthday. That his productiveness is unabated is shown by several volumes published by him or in press during the present year.

—To the Chautauqua Reading Circle literature Messrs. Flood and Vincent have added a translation, by Miss M. Wilkinson, of 'Roman Life in Pliny's Time,' by Maurice Pellison. The letters of the younger Pliny are a storehouse of facts relating to the social life of the Romans in the first century of our era, and they have always been used for its illustration. A number of the more important letters are here given in full and are connected by a running commentary. Perhaps the translation has failed to do entire justice to the manner of M. Pellison. However that may be, we are struck on every page by the unpleasant effect of a use of the rhetorical question that amounts to puerility. This may be effective enough in a lively French original, but should have been modified by the judicious translator. Probably even the Chautauqua Reading Circle could have risen to something more austere than the following: "It might truly be said that Fronto exercised an influence over the spirit and the character of the best ruler which the empire had known. Was not that a beautiful triumph for a professor of rhetoric?" (p. 31). "Have we not still retained something of this prejudice?" (p. 114). "Oh admirable rules, indeed! Quintilian forgot, alas! that virtue should be exercised even by an orator" (p. 139). We repeat that the frequent rhetorical appeal and exclamatory comment is a terrible weariness to the English reader and an insult to his intelligence. The translator's instinct for English style is far from keen. However popular the presentation—and Pellison is popular indeed—adapted to the special class to which Chautauqua appeals, it is in the interest of civilization that the best available English style should be the first essential. There is an excellent eighteenth-century translation of Pliny's Letters by Melmoth—a translation that has attained to the dignity of a classic, and of which Warton said that it had bettered the original. We are convinced that a judicious selection from this work, reprinted with little or no comment, would have brought the Chautauqua reader into far more intimate relations with the Roman life of the period than does M. Pellison. There would be fewer facts and parallels, no doubt, but a great counterbalancing gain in the deeper impression that comes of close contact with the original—more Pliny, in fact, and less Pellison. The translator has not always succeeded in adapting the French at-

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mosphere to Chautauqua. M. Pellison is allowed to speak of "our country," namely, France; but later on there is put into his mouth the phrase, "$1,215,000 of our money." The illustrations are remarkably good. On p. 29 for *Sully* read *Sulla*, and on p. 178 for *Alceus* read *Alcæus*.

—The amalgamation of the Camden Society with the Royal Historical Society is now an accomplished fact; and under the latter name alone the Society, under the Presidency of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, with a distinguished array of thirteen vice-presidents, including Lord Acton, Rawson Gardiner, W. E. H. Lecky, and Prof. Max Müller, enters upon its new session with the promise of a number of valuable papers. For securing these contributions, the Director and Honorary Secretary, Mr. Hubert Hall, deserves most of the credit. Himself an historical student of the highest erudition, Mr. Hall is ever ready to render help to other students, whether in his private capacity or in his official. In the latter, as one of the expert staff of the Public Record Office, and the officer who presides over the Government Search Room in that institution, his help is sought by students of national or of personal history alike. To the acclaimed historian, or to the humble copyist of documents, Mr. Hall is equally helpful and courteous. It is, therefore, easy to understand how much indebted to such a man are most of the historical writers of the day. From this arises to the Historical Society much advantage, when there is a need for papers, as historical students who have anything to say are only too eager to support Mr. Hall as Director and Honorary Secretary. The President will deliver his annual address at the anniversary meeting on February 17 next. The meetings of the Society are held at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn Street. The office of the Society is at 115 St. Martin's Lane, where Mr. Thomas Mason (the Librarian at St. Martin's Town Hall) acts as Librarian and Clerk to the Society. It is open to Americans to join the Society, and some are already fellows. Indeed, that popular Bostonian and well-known historical student, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Stevens, the Dispatch Agent, in London, for the Government of the U. S. A., is not only a fellow of the Society, but also a member of its council.

—Tributes to the late Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar continue to appear in the German journals. We have already referred to the admirable "In Memoriam" by Erich Schmidt which graces the last volume of the *Goethe Jahrbuch*. In the November number of the *Deutsche Rundschau* Bernhard Suphan publishes the full text of the testamentary provisions made by the deceased princess with regard to the newly erected Goethe-Schiller Archives at Weimar. We learn that the building with its contents is left to the young heir apparent, Wilhelm Ernst. It is to be held as an inalienable family trust by the head of the house, and administered in such a way that its treasures shall serve the purposes of literary scholarship and shall remain in Weimar, "to the end that the city, as befits its great past, may continue to be an intellectual centre of Germany." The last issue of the *Euphorion* opens with a brief eulogy, in which the winsome character of the late Grand Duchess and her wise zeal in the cause of German letters are fittingly honored in words that evidently came from the heart. The close of the article will bear quoting: "It is not for us," writes Prof. Sauer, "to speak here of what Sophie of Saxe-Weimar was to her own noble house, to her land, to the empire. Everywhere the word holds true of her: *Unermüdet schuf sie das Nützliche, Rechte.* We confine ourselves to the praise which alone it is ours to utter, that she has done more to promote the scientific study of German poetry than was ever done before by a single individual or a learned association." Still more weighty is the commemorative address delivered on the 8th of October by Kuno Fischer in the Sophienstift at Weimar. The orator for the occasion was chosen by joint action of representatives of the German Shakspere Society, the Weimar Goethe Society, the Court Theatre, the Schiller Foundation, and the Goethe-Schiller Archives. This address, which is an excellent specimen of German commemorative oratory, is published at length in the last number of *Cosmopolis*.

—After referring to the very general sorrow occasioned by the death of the Grand Duchess Sophie—always a more eloquent tribute to the dead than any art of speech can be—Fischer proceeds to a review of her life. She was born at The Hague in 1824, being the only daughter of William II. and Anna Pavlovna. Intense loyalty to her people, an active, energetic nature, a disposition to take very seriously the obligations imposed by her station, withal an eminently practical mind and a decided aversion to sentimentalism and claptrap—this was her inheritance from her great Orange ancestry. She first saw her future husband, Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, in 1834. The marriage, which occurred eight years later, was a genuine romantic love-match. As Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, the Dutch princess showed that she had a heart large enough to divide with safety between the land of her birth and that of her adoption. While the Dutch called her affectionately "our Sophie," she made the Germans love her as they have loved hardly any royalty of our time. Her great wealth enabled her to give with a free hand, but she gave wisely in such ways as to encourage coöperation, independence, and public spirit. Between her and the classical poets of Germany there was from the first a bond of sympathy, for Goethe and Schiller had both dealt well by William of Orange. She could thus enter heartily into the spirit of the Weimar tradition, although, as Fischer observes (perhaps with a wink of his mind's eye), she never cared much for æsthetic theorizing or trivial babble about the poets. In this connection it is interesting to note that a half century's daily contact never established a perfect relation with the German language. To the last the right expression came more easily in French. Her first important service to letters was in connection with the founding of the German Shakspere Society in 1863. This time the initiative was not hers, but from first to last the Society has owed her much. On receiving from Walther von Goethe, in 1885, the bequest of his grandfather's manuscripts, she at once saw the possible import of the legacy and set about making it fruitful in the largest way. It is characteristic that before calling in any learned helpers, she made a careful personal inspection of the chaos in the Goethe house and began to form her plans, which then grew and grew. "Il faut agir en parlant le moins possible," she wrote about this time. This was her way. She disliked fuss and noise, especially where she herself was concerned. While she lived, no one was permitted to eulogize her if she could help it, and dutiful expressions of gratitude pleased her best if put in simple language which seemed to take her goodness as a matter of course. She might have said with Uhland: "Ich liebe nicht das laute Lieben." But now that she is gone, her many beneficiaries evidently feel that there is no longer need of reticence. Such lives as that of Sophie of Saxe-Weimar help us to comprehend why the great mass of Germans are still so very loyal to the monarchical idea.

—The wood-engraved portrait of the late Prof. Child of Harvaid, executed early in the present year by Gustav Kruell, proved that this artist's hand had not lost its cunning. In richness of color, indeed, it marked an advance on anything yet produced in that series of masterpieces so devoid of mannerism and of likeness one to another. Mr. Kruell has now returned to a subject, Abraham Lincoln, which he treated many years ago in what we then thought a final and incomparable type of portrait—the type which would fix the legend. He chose then a remarkable photograph of Lincoln on the eve of assuming the Presidency, modified by careful study of the lifemask and by his own divination of character. This was the smooth-faced man of destiny. He now shows us, on quite as large a scale (the block measures 8½ inches by 11) Lincoln on the eve of his assassination, with that unbecoming beard which conceals a strong feature of his physiognomy. The face looks to the left instead of to the right. This portrait is more consonant with the popular effigies of Lincoln than its predecessor, and is likely at least to divide the suffrages of those who purchase from sentiment. Connoisseurs in the art of engraving will also be divided, but will all agree in finding in the later portrait a technical freedom and ability, and a depth of color contrast, superior to what is manifested in the earlier. In fact, it is hard to believe that the material is wood at all. We recommend those who are interested either in the man or in the art to examine both these Lincolns at F. Keppel's, 20 East Sixteenth Street, together with the two Darwins, the Webster, Grant, Sherman, and the rest of this extraordinary gallery.

—The little country of Korea, with its area of less than 90,000 square miles, is no longer officially Cho-sen, or the Land of the Morning Calm. Nor is it a kingdom, for an imperial edict, issued on the 14th of October, changed the name of the country to Dai Han, or Great Han, and the King has become an Emperor with the title of Great Emperor of Great Han. His Imperial Majesty has informed the ancestral temples of the fact, and has altered the epitaph of the late murdered queen, using the phraseology applied to an empress. He has made the titles of Queen Dowager and of the five imperial princes to correspond with their new dignities. These will have regal honors and titles which cannot be well expressed in English. The coronation ceremony took place at the thoroughly Korean hour of three o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, October 12, upon the Round Hill near Séoul, where is the altar to Heaven. This consists

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of a circular platform, having three terraces made by granite embankments, the smallest being thirty-six and the lowest or largest one hundred and forty-four feet in diameter, each floored with rectangular tiles and the whole surrounded by a granite wall. On the day previous to the assumption of the imperial crown, an afternoon parade was made to the altar. The King rode in a yellow chair, richly gilded and borne upon the shoulders of fifty or more men. The escort consisted of several regiments of soldiers, hundreds of quaintly dressed men bearing flags, wooden hammers, gilded stirrups, silvered wooden swords, and a vast array of dignified and strutting officials. The gateways and awnings were of the yellow imperial hue, and the King was dressed in a yellow robe embroidered with sun, moon, and stars and various creatures in nature and mythology. On his head was a jewelled crown, or hat, in the fashion of the Ming dynasty. The city of Séoul was decorated with flags. Amid thousands of spectators the King moved out, spending two hours in inspecting the tables and sacrificial food. The next day, leaving the palace at two o'clock in the morning, the new Emperor moved to the upper platform, where the sacrificial tables were spread to the honor of Heaven, the Round Hill being brilliantly lighted with lanterns and torches. The King bowed reverently to Heaven, while the grand master of ceremonies read the prayer composed for the occasion, and setting forth that the title of Great Emperor of Great Han was assumed in accordance with the will of Heaven and man. Various animals were then offered in sacrifice. The procession returned about five o'clock in the morning. The formal congratulations of both foreign diplomatists and the native nobles and Government officers followed in due time.

WINTHROP'S WINTHROP.

A Memoir of Robert C. Winthrop. Prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society by Robert C. Winthrop, jr. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1897.

To the readers of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the present Mr. Robert Charles Winthrop is chiefly known, we suspect, as a free lance of some brilliancy, who breaks the traditional repose of that learned body by occasional fearless forays. To such readers it will be a matter of surprise and pleasure to see with what self-control, courtesy, and even judicial fairness he has written the memoirs of his father. This attitude was perhaps aided by the fact that he was writing the book for his fellow-members of what the elder Winthrop used to call, with an invariable dignity that disarmed criticism, "The Society." Every such body of men comes in time to include old opponents who have mutually buried the hatchet, and it was impossible not to recognize that in this case the biographer of Winthrop had before him the biographer of Sumner. To be sure, in view of the fact that these two eminent antagonists died friends, it might seem easy enough for their mere annalists to harmonize as to the record, were it not that all experience proves it much easier to reconcile the commanders than the subordinates. The henchmen of Richard and Saladin still yearn to be cutting each other's heads off long after their respective chiefs have sat peacefully down by the same desert spring; or, to turn to a more modern instance, Mr. Parton is found fighting over the political battles of Adams and Jefferson long after those venerable men have died, so to speak, hand in hand. In the end, however, so thoroughly are mere political feuds forgotten, that the author of the book now before us testifies to having held interviews, immediately after his father's death, with three different newspaper reporters, one of whom wished to describe Mr. Winthrop as a past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, another as the chosen co-worker of Charles Sumner, and the third as An Old Abolition War-Horse. "This," as the biographer justly remarks, "was cruellest of all" (p. 344).

The late Mr. Robert Charles Winthrop was perhaps the last survivor in New England of those statesmen who had this in common with the Southern Congressmen of their time, that they were, in Willis's phrase, "incapable of a short word or a mean action." This was accompanied, in the case of the Southerners, by a very well-defined purpose and a pugilistic disposition; but the absence of these elements in Mr. Winthrop rendered him a little inadequate to cope with the stern period in which he lived, and practically withdrew him at least from the career he loved. If it was any source of satisfaction to him that his opponents went down with him, he sometimes had it. Palfrey, a more determined man, caused the defeat of Winthrop for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, but the recoil of that bold achievement prevented the reëlection of Palfrey to the same body, and ended his public career as unequivocally as in the other case. Few of the "Conscience Whigs" whose revolt is recorded in this volume were personally much more fortunate. They were, of course, the first Mugwumps; they seemed as contemptible to all good party men as were the later Mugwumps to Senator Hoar or General B. F. Butler; yet the Conscience Whigs created the Free-Soil party which expanded into the Republican party, so that those earlier seceders gave the nation Lincoln as distinctly as their successors gave it Cleveland. Individually, as in the case of the later Mugwumps, they asked nothing for themselves; and, as a rule, they got what they asked for. At this day, Charles Allen and Stephen C. Phillips and Amasa Walker remain but the shadows of names; it was the Know-Nothings who sent Henry Wilson to the national Senate, and a coalition with the Democrats that sent Sumner.

The whole political situation at that period has been portrayed in history so laboriously, and on the whole so fairly, by the late Mr. Edward L. Pierce, in his Life of Sumner, that there was needed only a book like this, written in a similar spirit, to complete the picture and show us the other side. It shows us, that is, in the contests and perplexities of the amiable and well-meaning Winthrop, how difficult was the path of consistency for those whose aim it was to resist slavery within constitutional lines, and yet go no step further. On looking back, we can see that the only men who could act with a really free hand were the disunion abolitionists, who, having logically, at least, quitted the ship, were detached from all responsibility as to latitude and longitude. The difference between Winthrop and Horace Mann, for instance, was largely a difference of degree; the one would go so far, and the other a little further. Winthrop's once famous toast at the Faneuil Hall dinner (July 4, 1845)—called usually his "Our country, however bounded" toast, though not itself worded so tersely—appeared to the more determined anti-slavery men a crime; to the more moderate, a blunder — the alternative which Fouché thought the worst of the two. While time has not affected the question of the morality or unmorality of this act of Mr. Winthrop's, which, his biographer says, he regarded with satisfaction to the day of his death, the war showed that—North of Mason and Dixon's line—the Union sentiment, as well as the anti-slavery sentiment, had still a function to perform. It was the Union sentiment which carried the nation through the first stern period of the civil war, when not even Lincoln knew with clearness that emancipation was to be the end.

It is justly pointed out by the present biographer that Mr. Winthrop's uncertain health often made him unduly despondent in his views of public life. It was in moods of invalidism, especially, that he disapproved of Seward's "cheerful optimism" (p. 211); that he thought "the Sumner-Stevens faction . . . the most pestilent fellows in the land" (p. 267); or agreed with the Rev. Ephraim Peabody that Parker, Phillips, and Sumner taught the people to relish "nothing but the eloquence of abuse" (p. 185). It was in such a spirit that he gladly headed the Democratic electoral ticket in his own State for McClellan as President. This was not the act of a really timid man, for he knew well that the voice of his own community was against him, and he keenly felt this. To those who know the small circle which Harvard College represented in those days, it will seem no little thing when Mr. Winthrop, who had been President of the Alumni Association, was greeted with groans, for the first time in his life, on being called temporarily to the chair in 1865, by his successor, and when protests were made against his being asked to speak at the "commemoration" exercises where Lowell read his famous ode (p. 267). Mr. Winthrop had by this time changed his first unfavorable opinion of Lincoln—naturally maintaining that it was Lincoln himself who had experienced a change; but he was a strong supporter (p. 268) of the "stand against the extremists" made by President Johnson.

His political career confessedly ended in failure, yet few men pass from such failure into a later life so dignified and so useful. The moderation of temperament which had made it difficult for him to take a really controlling part, made it easy for him to maintain a most attractive habit of courtesy towards others, as when, after a severe attack upon him by George William Curtis, he wrote, in a letter (p. 258), "I don't think Curtis means to be unfair"; and when, after finding that Charles Sumner had apparently deceived him in claiming the endorsement of Buckingham, editor of the Boston *Courier*, for some statements which Buckingham had not even seen, Winthrop declined to make Buckingham's letter public, on the ground that it was probably a mere lapse of memory in Sumner (p. 56). It is to be remembered that, after Sumner's death, Whittier found no tribute to him so appreciative and satisfactory as that of Winthrop (p. 285).

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It is to be remembered also that, at the Boston meeting to celebrate the fall of Richmond, Winthrop expressed only satisfaction at finding himself on the same platform with Frederick Douglass and other colored men, writing in his diary: "It was odd company for me, but I can rejoice at the success of the Union arms in any company" (p. 263). It is interesting, too, to see that the biographer, not to be outdone by his father, reports an instance where Douglass, having done in his autobiography great injustice to the elder Winthrop, and being furnished by the younger with proof that he had been mistaken, changed the whole passage in a later edition, substituting compliments. "I am particular to record this instance," writes the author of the work we are reviewing, "because I can recall no instance where any white assailant of Mr. Winthrop's behaved, even half so handsomely when a mistake of fact was pointed out to him" (p. 310, note).

The younger Winthrop has certainly earned a title to such manly treatment as this, in view of the utter frankness with which he again and again—as on pp. 125, 133, 179, 199, 205, 259, etc.—goes out of his way to reprint forgotten assaults on his father, and this without note or comment, simply as a part of the background of his story. Since the famous "Refuge of Oppression" which used to be filled by Garrison with the portraits of his opponents as painted by themselves, we cannot recall a more fearless adoption of this policy. Throughout the book we fail to find those general and slashing assaults so naturally to be expected from a son upon his father's opponents. The nearest approach to this is the distaste implied in a note for "rampant and windy enthusiasts of both sexes" (p. 232)—a remark easily forgiven from the point of view even of the abolitionists of fifty years ago, whose constant effort was to keep that class of persons off their platform.

RECENT BIRD BOOKS.

Song Birds and Water Fowl. By H. E. Parkhurst. Illustrated by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Scribners. 1897. 12mo, pp. viii, 286, pll. 18.

Bird Neighbors. By Neltje Blanchan. With Introduction by John Burroughs. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. 1897. 4to, pp. xii, 234, pll. col'd 51.

How to Know the Shore Birds. By C. B. Cory. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1897. 4to, paper, pp. 89, unnumbered figs. in text.

How to Know the Ducks, Geese, and Swans. By C. B. Cory. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1897. 4to, paper, pp. 95, unnumbered figs. in text.

The Gallinaceous Game Birds of North America. By D. G. Elliot, F.R.S.E., etc. New York: Francis P. Harper. 1897. 8vo, pp. i-xviii, 19-220, pll. 46, and color chart.

Ornithologists who study the migration of birds know of something they call a "bird-wave," which happens at times when the migrants multiply to great excess in numbers both of species and of individuals. Something of the same sort seems to be upon us in the way of bird books, and we cannot be sure we are even yet on the crest of the wave, for there is no telling how much higher it may rise. However, we are more concerned about what to do with the deluge than with any question of *après nous*. Having repeatedly noticed books of this class within the year, five other candidates for recognition reach our desk almost simultaneously. These accessions have nothing to do with the holiday season; the extraordinary supply of such literature is due to a steady demand for popular and juvenile books which teach ornithology in an entertaining manner, "understanded of the people." No doubt such books breed their kind, by fostering the love of birds and stimulating the desire to know about them; but that does not fully explain the case. The market is not bulled; all these books sell well; the public wants them, and therefore they are. We lately referred to the phenomenal circulation of the periodical called *Birds*, with its showy, not to say gaudy, pictures; yet we doubt if its 50,000 subscribers are not overbalanced in numbers by the purchasers of such books as are on the above list, or have been lately reviewed in these columns. The publishers of 'Citizen Bird' advertised the fifth thousand within a month from date of issue last summer, and its sale is steady. Mrs. Wright's 'Birdcraft' is on the market in a new edition, embellished with over 100 full-page Fuertes plates, to replace the very poor pictures which we said would never do. Chapman's 'Bird Life' has glided quickly into its second edition, and we have seen advance sheets of a third, handsomely redressed with colored plates. Elliot's 'Shore Birds' has had like success, and we shall presently see that his above-named 'Game Birds' is on a career still more gratifying to author and publisher alike. When professional ornithologists and amateurs are trying their hands at the same business of mixing the useful with the sweet for the edification and entertainment of the public, there must be a reason for so marked a change from the times of old, when a bird book was a comparatively rare bird, something like a white crow or a black swan, to be viewed with great particularity.

We are inclined to explain the case by pointing first to the great growth of late of what may be termed the humanitarian side of ornithology—that, and the æsthetic aspects of the same subject. Audubon societies have sprung up all over the land for the sole purpose of protecting birds from wanton or useless destruction. This movement, mainly in the hands of one variety of the "new woman," has assumed the character of a crusade against the wearing of plumes for fashion's sake; and in this case sentiment, as usual, proves more potent than science. More than one author has actually presented birds in the light of fellow-citizens, with certain inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Such kindly feeling is heightened, and at the same time self-interest is brought into action, by the careful study now conducted by Dr. Merriam and others of the economic side of ornithology, showing how useful and even necessary birds are as a class to man. Human interest in birds is enormously strengthened and vivified when we consider them as fellow-creatures, fellow-citizens, and fellow-workers. With this comes naturally the desire to know birds better—how to tell birds apart, and learn which is which—in short, to become something of an ornithologist. Some of our best-equipped scientists have set themselves to the task of satisfying this thirst for information, and had the wit to address themselves to children of whatever age, including the laity of any age, instead of composing technical tomes for the jealous criticism of their peers. The technicists, in fine, have been called down; one seldom hears now of what may be regarded as our standard scientific treatises, which give the public what ought to be wanted instead of what is wanted. Meanwhile, the people are getting what they evidently want.

Some of our readers will remember Mr. H. E. Parkhurst's 'Birds' Calendar,' which surprised us by showing how many species could be found in Central Park, and how easily they could be studied in the midst of a great city. His present 'Song Birds and Water Fowl' will be welcome to the many friends his former book made, especially if they like easy, pleasant discourse on bird-life in desultory rather than systematic fashion. The author has his subject at heart, if not also as well in hand as some might wish; he rambles from one thing to another, like the somewhat curiously linked title of his book, as the table of contents shows with such headings as, "A Bouquet of Song Birds," "A Bird's-Eye View," and "A Colony of Herons." The book belongs to the class of those with which Wilson Flagg, John Burroughs, and Bradford Torrey have made us agreeably familiar; challenging no stern criticism, and not to be taken too seriously, but rather by every man after his own humor. The illustrations are the finest that have ever been printed in this country in black and white, with exception of the series by the same artist in 'Citizen Bird.' They are so marked a feature that Mr. Fuertes's name should have appeared upon the title-page; instead of which he is nowhere mentioned in the book. The impressions are not so brilliant as those in the other book we have cited, in which case exceptional skill was shown in "making ready" for the press, to secure the best possible results in printing pictures with the text, though the full-page inserts must have been much easier to handle in the present case. Two of the best are the stormy petrel and the cliff swallow, but all sustain the reputation which the young artist has so suddenly acquired and so well deserved.

The author of 'Bird Neighbors' conceals by only half revealing herself on the title-page. We violate no confidence in writing her name in full as Mrs. N. B. De Graff Doubleday. Her book is introduced by Mr. Burroughs, who stands sponsor for it in his own name, and whom the author makes her "clear-visioned prophet," if not also patron saint, in her graceful acknowledgments for the plan upon which her work is arranged. To come at once to the point, it is a case of "how to know" the birds one sees alive, bearing the same relation to ornithology that Mrs. Starr Dana's 'How to Know the Wild Flowers' does to botany. We imagine that 'Bird Neighbors' will achieve a like success. Its aim is to make the identification of birds afield as easy and simple as possible to the uninitiated. We confess our prejudice against all sorts of short cuts to knowledge, believing them to be the longest way round to any considerable exact knowledge; and we admit, for form's sake, that the primary grouping of birds, which occupies much of the book, is radically at fault in "classifying" by the predominant colors which first strike the eye of the untrained observer. No one knows better than the author that the wrong con-

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clusions which such first impressions convey must be corrected sooner or later. Yet we are in sympathy with every attempt to popularize the study of birds; and if the first question of interest or curiosity with thousands of persons, on seeing a bird, be "What bird is that?" and be readily answerable by a book which tells us about gray birds, blue birds, yellow birds, or red birds, so much the better for the book. But to dwell on this point would be far from doing full justice to a really very meritorious performance. Mrs. Doubleday does much more than merely kodak a bird, for she proceeds fully to develop her pictures of about 150 species commonly found in the gardens, meadows, and woods about our homes; all birds of prey, game birds, and water birds being excluded. The greater part of her work is thus formally descriptive, with correct Latin as well as English names of the orders, families, genera, and species. Thus the work opens with a list of the families, under their proper orders, from *Coccyges* to *Columbæ*, with diagnoses of each and mention of their respective representatives. We would impress upon the reader the necessity of mastering this matter *first* to prevent confusion of ideas. Sections follow upon the habitats and seasons of birds, and a rough grouping according to size; after which the 150 species are fully treated, under the curious color-groups the author has had the ingenuity to devise, with description and biography of thoroughly good character, under proper technical and common names. We cannot get used all at once to the extraordinary juxtapositions which the author's plan necessitates; but that may worry others less, and need not mislead any one who, having caught his bird on the fly, and got at its name, remembers that all the birds in the book are mixed up, yet that each one is fully and fairly described for him, when once he has found out which one it is. The quarto form of the book may prove detrimental unless one wishes to use the generous margins for pencilling notes; but it is required by the size of the illustrations, of which we have yet to speak.

There are fifty-one colored plates, all from among those which have been produced by the Nature Study Publishing Company of Chicago, and have appeared in the periodical *Birds*. The results of this process of "color photography," as it is called, are striking, not to say startling. Children go into ecstasy over these extraordinary pictures; we know a little girl, six years old, whose parents had to cut out one of them because it threw the child into hysterics on sight. Some of us have eyed them askance, for various reasons of our own not unconnected with our ideas of the flashiness of cheap chromos, though it is not exactly that. As to naturalness of coloring there is no question; we have the actual coloration of the bird, and often of its surroundings, more faithfully reproduced than is usual with chromo-lithography, or even with expensive paintings from nature. The shape and posture of the bird depend entirely upon the taxidermist's previous art, as stuffed birds are set up before the camera; some are much better representations of life than others. The peculiarities of the process do not always bring the whole bird into focus, and some details are apt to be blurred; the backgrounds all have this defect, which extends in some cases to the immediate accessories of the principal figure. Perhaps these difficulties will not prove insurmountable, and, in any event, the case calls for thoughtful consideration. We have had nothing just like these pictures before; of their immense popularity there is no question. The process is of course applicable to any natural objects, and seems likely to be very extensively employed in botany and zoölogy. It occurs to us to suggest that perhaps the result would be improved by doing away with the lurid, blurry backgrounds, thus leaving the main figure in clear outline against white paper, with the fewest possible immediate accessories, all in focus. This experiment would be worth trying. No quarter-section of country is needed to show off a bird, and no hazy landscape can be added with good effect.

The shore birds and waterfowl which Mrs. Doubleday omits are shown up in two books by Charles B. Cory. This is another case of "how to know" birds—a pass-key to the mysteries of the limicoline and anatine groups. Mr. Cory makes it very easy for any one to determine the species he may have in hand, and the groups treated are two of the three that appeal most to sportsmen. His method of artificial analysis is that introduced by Coues in 1872, itself borrowed from botanical text-books. Mr. Cory sorts out the contents of his full gamebag primarily by size, as indicated by the convenient measurement of the wing from the carpal joint—so many inches in length go to such a subdivision, and so on till the right bird is reached. After being let into the books with this key, we find all the species fully described in systematic order, with curt biographies; almost all are illustrated with telling figures of heads, feet, and other details, and there are a number of full-page plates. We hardly see how birds could be made known more easily, and commend both books to the gunning fraternity especially. On reflection, we do not wonder that Mr. Cory's numerous books on birds have hardly enjoyed that recognition, and consequently that full accomplishment of their purpose, which would have been theirs had a different method of publication been adopted. Mr. Cory is no tyro—quite the reverse; his seeming amateurishness is mainly due to the virtuosity of his methods of publication.

Mr. D. G. Elliot has been wiser in this matter than his and our friend Mr. Cory. Irrespective of their merits, his books would sell to some extent on the strength of his distinguished name as a veteran ornithologist—we think now the Nestor of the group of professionals; they would sell on their merits still better; but on neither of these counts would their sale have been anything like what it has proved to be had he not trusted to a good publisher. We lately reviewed his 'Shore Birds' with unqualified approval; it has already gone to a second large edition. This is now followed by a companion volume, the 'Gallinaceous Game Birds,' with such gratifying success that it went to its second edition within a month. Each of these works, in both editions, appears in two forms, one of which is luxurious with numbered autographic copies, and the plainer style is also a remarkably well made book. The contents, text and plates alike, are the same in both, the difference being in style and quality of paper, binding, and rubrication of the title. The work seems to be still more popular than 'Shore Birds,' probably for the reason that more persons are interested in *Gallinæ* than in *Limicolæ*. We presume Mr. Elliot will not refrain from completing a trilogy on the birds that appeal most strongly to sportsmen, by giving us a third volume, uniform with the other two, on the waterfowl.

We should protract our notice of this work, had we not already said so much of 'Shore Birds' which is equally applicable to the present case; the author has changed his subject, but not his masterly method of treatment. The work has its "key" movement—what one would now hope for success without a "key" to North American birds?—but that is relegated to an appendix, and the main body of the book is a formal, systematic treatise on our partridges or quail, grouse, ptarmigan, and turkeys. Excellently well-written popular biographies, followed by sufficient technical descriptions in all cases, are given of the species and sub-species, nearly fifty in number; and forty-six of them are figured on as many full-page plates by Mr. Edwin Sheppard, of the same character as those in 'Shore Birds.' This artist's well-known style has been fixed since 1874 or earlier, and any criticism we could offer would be too late; but we like the birds themselves better than we do the surroundings in which Mr. Sheppard insists upon setting his figures. A notable new feature of 'Game Birds' is an ingeniously contrived color chart, with Newman's nomenclature, perhaps not yet so well known to ornithologists as Ridgway's, but on the whole more satisfactory, as we can depend upon identity of the various tones and tints. In his technical nomenclature and classification Mr. Elliot follows the A. O. U. Code when it suits him to do so, but not blindly, reserving his right of private judgment. There is nothing safer or better in any way for the tyro or amateur to follow, but we advise each one to do as Mr. Elliot does, as soon as he reaches a degree of proficiency in ornithology which entitles him to have opinions of his own.

Tuscan Songs. Collected, Translated, and Illustrated by Francesca Alexander. 108 photogravures from the original designs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1897. Small folio.

In reproducing Miss Alexander's designs in their original size, the publishers have made a noteworthy contribution to the small number of American specimens of first-rate book-making, and, what is more, they have perpetuated a unique and in some respects precious work. Of the artistic merits of Miss Alexander's drawings we took occasion to speak some time ago, apropos of an inferior and reduced American copy; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves here to a brief reference to the work as a whole. We have called it unique, and that it surely is, for a mediæval missal, with its illuminated text and music and pictures of sacred scenes, does not more faithfully represent the spirit of worship in a bygone age than do these songs and pictures and exquisite flowers represent the spirit of the lowly in modern Tuscany. But instead of the jewel-clear colors of the illuminator, Miss Alexander uses pen and ink. Her collection of songs, taken down mostly from the lips of *contadini*, embraces the full circle of humble experience, the joys and sorrows of peasant life, its simple passions, its homely wisdom, its humor, its religion so largely interwoven

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with legends, and even its monotony. These are, moreover, real songs, transmitted from generation to generation of men and women who had no books, songs that enlivened the work of the husbandmen in the field or of women at the distaff; songs that lightened the burden of bereavement; lullabies that mothers crooned to children in the cradle. In this respect they have rare value. Miss Alexander's translations faithfully reproduce their simplicity, but it could not be expected that any translator could bring over into English all the haunting melodies and the racy flavor of phrase in the Italian. The nameless balladists who invented many of these pieces had that innate artistic sense which belongs to the Tuscan people, and they sometimes attained a metrical perfection which our English verse-makers, learned in all the laws and artifices of metre, strive for in vain. Merely to preserve the spirit of these originals is a high achievement—the highest, probably, that we could expect; and this Miss Alexander has done. Take, for example, this stanza from the ballad of the Gipsy Woman, who welcomes the Holy Family to her humble home on their flight into Egypt:

> "My house, 'tis true, is poor and small,
> But I have swept and cleaned it all;
> There's fruit a plenty, ripe and fine;
> I've bread fresh baked and good new wine;
> Besides two hens, that always lay
> An egg, my lady, every day."

Here the charming naïveté of the rustic spirit is admirably rendered.

In like manner Miss Alexander has chosen for her pictures subjects which vividly illustrate the spirit of the songs. She shows us bits of Tuscan scenery or of village life, and real peasants, together with religious scenes, which fill so large a part of the Tuscan imagination. And not least characteristic are the flowers with which she has adorned the margins of the text. So that the whole is like a veritable piece of Tuscan life, perennially enchanting to any one who has known it, and delightful to every one sensitive to beauty. It was indeed fortunate that a person so sympathetic as Miss Alexander should have made this record when she did, for already the Tuscan peasants she knew have passed away. Democracy, the conscription, railways, and public schools have wrought in twenty-five years a metamorphosis greater than many a previous century had witnessed. The old customs, the picturesque dress, can now be found, if at all, only in some remote vale or crag-built hamlet. The mingled shrewdness and unsophistication of the peasantry will never again be embodied in such songs as these. The book which holds them is, therefore, a memorial.

We ought not, in conclusion, to fail to commend the excellence of the printing and make-up of this volume. The photogravures are uniformly so carefully finished as to reproduce the delicacy of lights and shades which are characteristic of Miss Alexander's treatment. If here and there a line seems faint, the cause may be due to the fading of the originals. The binding is at once elegant and simple.

English Lands, Letters, and Kings. From the Later Georges to Victoria. By Donald G. Mitchell. Scribners. 1897.

The jaded reader of manuals need not shrink from the fourth volume of Mr. Mitchell's unpretentious review of English literary history. It is free from the things that make most literary histories impossible except to those who must have their dram of reading matter; it is not schematic, nor oppressive with judicial responsibility. It is impressionistic in method, kindly in style. Criticism with Mr. Mitchell means epigram; and Arnold was of the notion that English criticism has no overplus of neat sayings. We are in a situation to be thankful for Mr. Mitchell's compression and variety and lightness of critical phrase. He may lack the grasp of Lowell, but his metaphors have much of Lowell's suggestiveness. We can overlook the fact that jerkiness has seeded into a mannerism with Mr. Mitchell. His criticism is readable, and it can be remembered.

No one will examine into these genial volumes for philosophical interpretation of periods. Nevertheless, the Taines and the Saintsburys and the Stopford Brookes needed to be supplemented by just such volumes. The chief pleasure that here awaits the general reader and the young student alike is the author's gift for distilling the very quintessence of biography. A quick survey of English writers as human beings is at least equally profitable with a view of them as exponents of French rules. That Southey had to take care of Coleridge's children is not a bad thing for a boy to know when he reads the 'Nelson' and "Kubla Khan." Lockhart's worship of rank, so manifest in all his writing, is sadly illuminated by the picture of Lockhart, a broken old man, grieving for a worthless son. A freshman's adoration for the genius of Moore will be profitably tempered by the thought of Tom neglecting his fireside for the drawing-rooms of the great, and responding with alacrity to shoulder-taps from great dowagers begging for one more song. Byron and Shelley are set honestly before the reader with something of the glamour of Missolonghi and Spezia, and something of the shame of Venice and Sécheron.

In short, we shall presently find ourselves on the point of recommending the volume as "one no school library should be without." Indeed, it contains sentences of pedagogic advice: "Macaulay is the wrong man to copy; his exaltations make an unsafe model. . . . Smallish men should beware how they copy methods which want fulness of power and the besom of enthusiasm to fill out [!] their compass." Speaking of Macaulay reminds us that Mr. Mitchell's descriptions of Macaulay, Brougham, Lady Blessington, and G. P. R. James were made from personal glimpses of these famous figures.

Relics of Primeval Life: Beginning of Life in the Dawn of Geological Time. By Sir J. William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., etc. F. H. Revell Co. 1897. 8vo, pp. xviii, 336, with 65 illustrations.

The researches of Dawson and Logan into the geology of the Precambrian rocks of Canada, the discovery of the problematical Eozoon, and the long-continued controversy over the question of its organic nature, form a classical chapter in geological literature. The author of the present volume was associated with the original discovery and description of this supposed earliest trace of organic life on the globe, and has since devoted much time to researches upon it, which have been made public in the form of scientific papers treating both of Eozoon and of the later discoveries which have tended to bridge the gap between the Laurentian fossil and its oldest known successors. In 1875 he endeavored to sum up in popular form what was then known, in a little volume entitled 'The Dawn of Life,' which has long been out of print. In 1893, in his 'Salient Points in the Science of the Earth,' a chapter was partly devoted to the same topic. In 1895 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute at Boston, which was received with much interest; and the substance of these lectures is now incorporated in the volume before us, in the hope that inquiries into the Dawn of Life will prove as interesting for the general reader as hitherto for the special student, and that their presentation in this form may stimulate further investigation.

Beginning with a chapter devoted to tracing back the chain of life in geological time, a second follows with an account of life in the early Cambrian, long supposed to contain the very first traces of organisms in the geological column. Leaving behind him in this descent all the higher forms of life with which we are familiar, there still remain to the student examples of seaweeds, protozoa, zoophytes, and echinoderms of a very simple type; worms, mollusks, and crustacea, the latter group dominating; in all, more than two hundred different species are known, and the evidence is conclusive that individuals were often extremely abundant. A small chip of Cambrian limestone has afforded portions of the remains of at least fifty different animals, and when the limited area and greatly altered character of the fossiliferous Cambrian are taken into account, we cannot doubt that it was an era of abundant life in all suitable localities. The crustacea afford representatives of several well-differentiated great groups: there are both univalve and bivalve mollusks; in short, the evidence is complete that the fauna represents, not the dawn of life, but a period when the primeval organisms had already become widely differentiated. It is therefore to the Precambrian rocks that one must turn to continue the search for the earliest types of animals.

These formations are among those least known to geologists; the disturbances and alterations which they have undergone make their relative ages and arrangement most difficult to unravel, though the rocks are of great thickness and distributed over large areas. In certain beds supposed by Dawson to be Precambrian and older than the lower Cambrian "Olenellus zone," are found a few remains referred to algæ, protozoa, extremely primitive brachiopoda, and a few primitive crustaceans; the great group of trilobites being absent or represented by only a few doubtful fragments. Trails supposed to be those of worms or swimming invertebrates, fragments supposed to belong to cystidean echinoderms, and a very few minute shellfish complete the census. Below these rocks and others, of which the age is still in controversy, we finally arrive at the Laurentian system of Logan, which, with the Huronian, constitutes the great Archæan group of Dana. In its lower part this consists entirely of the stratified crystalline rock known as gneiss, more or less interbedded with dark-colored schists. This may be a part of the first-formed crust of the globe, produced under conditions incompatible with the existence of life. The upper part of the Laurentian system, known

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in Canada as the Grenville series, shows evidence of ordinary marine deposition in quiet waters, and, though the beds have been greatly changed by heat and pressure, they still indicate a time of comparative quiescence intervening between the lower Laurentian and the succeeding Huronian.

This series contains (besides rocks which may have been volcanic) altered sandstones or shales, thick beds of limestone, carbonaceous strata now reduced to graphite, and large beds of iron ore. Such beds, in all succeeding formations, were produced under water, and by the accumulation of remains of plants and animals in strictly sedimentary layers. Here are found those laminated bodies which, as early as 1858, were suspected by Logan to be of organic origin, and were afterward described under the name of Eozoon. For a full account of their characters the reader must be referred to the work itself, and, whatever doubts may still be entertained, it is evident that there is a reasonable presumption in favor of the view that they represent the greatly altered fossil remains of protozoic animal life. To this point the remainder of Sir William Dawson's book is mainly directed, and it is discussed from all points of view. The general reader may derive from the information presented and the numerous illustrations a fair idea of the present status of the question, for the final settlement of which we must await further discoveries.

Essays in Liberalism. By Six Oxford Men. Cassell & Co. 1897.

If Bacon is right, the best way to find out what is going to happen in the next fifty years is to make a study of the opinions of the rising generation. This book is worth examination because it is published as a manifesto by representatives of those who are to come after us. Of the six essays it contains, one is written by a student of Christ Church, and the rest by "late scholars" of other Oxford colleges. The preface states that the writers of the essays were "drawn together" in the "political debates and the contested elections of the Oxford Union Society," and they make the interesting statement that while, six years ago, undergraduate Oxford tended to be Tory or Socialist, "since that time we have seen an extraordinarily strong Liberal movement absorb, with one or two remarkable exceptions, most of those who care for political discussions or debates."

The fact thus stated is really very significant. The reader will find that a great deal of this book is occupied with an attempt, and on the whole a very successful attempt, to show why real Liberalism can never be socialistic. On the other side (its criticism of Toryism), it is mainly old. These six young men have nothing novel to tell us about the land laws, or the House of Lords, or home rule, or privilege in general that we could not get out of the newspapers or speeches of members of Parliament. But when they distinguish between the doctrines of individualism and liberty and those of the collectivists and "new" economists and Bellamyites, we feel that we are making a step in advance. The essays on "Liberalism and Wealth," by F. W. Hirst, and on "Liberals and Labor," by J. Alsebrook Simon, are especially interesting. They are unmistakably the essays of young men, but we confess to liking them none the worse for that. Some of the points made are epigrammatic enough to be memorable, as when Mr. Hirst, contrasting the old Protectionist with the new Fair Trader, says: "They, therefore, only sinned against reason; their followers sin also against experience." The whole essay is very clever. "The organic unity of the state is one of those pretentious metaphors transferred from biology to politics which suggest one kind of unity by another and totally different kind," is a bit of criticism as neatly put as it is true. Mr. Hirst very amusingly says, speaking of the socialistic reformers who busy themselves with what they call the social problem, that "a hold on economic and political science, with a wide experience of different classes," is by them regarded "as a positive obstacle for 'The Work.'"

The authors, when they are older, may be surprised to find that they themselves have given proof in part of what they have written of the difficulty of escaping from the yoke of phrases. They are more or less victimized by the phrase "Liberal," and spend altogether too much time in attempting to explain what the real Liberal tradition means, as if in the various questions they discuss there was some hard-and-fast visible line between Liberalism and its opposite, which of course Tory advocates define as Conservatism. The fact is, that it is as impossible to define Liberalism as it is to define rationality. It is an attitude of mind, and their inquiry into the real nature of the Liberal tradition is nothing more nor less than an historical investigation into the history of a political party. The lapse in their reasoning is when they infer that they can extract from the past the conditions under which the desire for individual liberty and progress will cause men of a liberal tendency to unite in the future. The dead past will bury its dead, and the Liberal of the future will necessarily be confronted by new conditions. What we may be sure of is, that the forces which have produced what we call liberal ideas are inextinguishable, and a better proof we could not have than such a book coming from a university which, six years ago, was thought to be either Tory or Socialist in its tendencies.

History of Early Christian Literature in the first Three Centuries. By Dr. Gustav Krüger, Professor of Theology at Giessen. Translated by the Rev. Charles R. Gillett, A.M., Librarian of the Union Theological Seminary in New York. With corrections and additions by the Author. The Macmillan Co. 1897.

The long-felt want of a manual of Patristics is here in good degree met. To be sure, the two hundred and fifty pages, or so, of the original have become four hundred in the translation; but the translator has improved the book, both by enlarging and consolidating the indexes, and by adding to the list of recent authorities cited. Prof. Krüger's own contributions, we are told, have been so important as to entitle the present work to be regarded as a second edition of the 'Geschichte'; but where he is responsible for the additions, and where the credit is due to the translator, a reader is given no means of ascertaining. The acquaintance shown with English publications is so exceptional in a German that one is disposed to believe him largely indebted for it to the accomplished librarian of Union Seminary. But then the wonder is that we miss, occasionally, noteworthy information especially important for the English reader. No mention, for instance, appears to be made of Sanday on Marcion, Lightfoot on the Epistle to the Laodiceans, Watson on Cyprian, Houghton's enlarged translation of Reuss's 'Geschichte.' And one or two surprising lapses must, we fear, be scored to the account of the editor. On p. 196, in the list of translators of Origen against Celsus, the name of Christopher Persona, the Roman monk of the fifteenth century, who was superintendent of the Vatican Library and famed for his knowledge of Greek, is transformed into a treatise on the *person of Christ;* and on p. 225, a remark is added about the Ammonian sections which a glance at Gregory, Burgon, or even Scrivener, would have suppressed. These blemishes, however, do not substantially abate the value of the manual for students of early Christian literature, and as a book of reference also for the general reader.

Dr. Krüger is undoubtedly right in defending the inclusion of the Canonical writings in his account of early Christian literature. That these writings have historic connections, and stand in organic relation to literary productions, both extant and lost, is a pregnant truth of which the average clerical mind remains in sublime ignorance. The only question that can be fairly raised is, whether the author's opinions about the date and character of the New Testament writings are not over-positive. To assert that "the text of the first three Gospels can hardly have received its present shape before the second half of the second century," and that John and Paul "created a Christ of their own," can hardly fail to call out dissent in other scholarly quarters.

Before another edition of the book is issued, the section-numerals should be restored to their place in the headlines of the pages. Their removal subjects the reader to serious inconvenience.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Albalat, Antoine. Marie—Premier Amour. Paris: Colin & Cie.
Barton, George. Angels of the Battlefield: A History of the Labors of the Catholic Sisterhoods in the Civil War. Philadelphia: Catholic Art Publishing Co.
Bicknell, Anna L. The Story of Marie-Antoinette. Century Co.
Bikélas, D. Nouvelles Grecques. Paris: Firmin-Didot.
Book of Old English Love-Songs. Macmillan. $2.
Bryce, James. Impressions of South Africa. Century Co. $3.50.
Cook, Prof. A. S. Tennyson's Princess. Boston: Ginn & Co.
Fletcher, W. I., and Poole, F. O. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature. Third Supplement, from January 1, 1892, to December 31, 1896. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10.
Foster, R. F. Chess: A Manual for Beginners. Brentanos. 50c.
Fox, John, Jr. The Kentuckians. Harpers. $1.25.
Gibson, Rev. Isaac. Reasons for the Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch. Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co. 50c.
Griffith, William. Trialogues. Kansas City: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co.
Grisebach, Eduard. Schopenhauer's Gespräche und Selbstgespräche. Berlin: E. Hofmann & Co.; New York: Lemcke & Buechner.
Historic New York: Being the First Series of the Half-Moon Papers. Putnams. $2.50.
Hobbes, J. O. The School for Saints. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.
Holmes, Margaret. Jasper Fairfax. R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.
Humors of Cycling. London: James Bowdoin; New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.
Jacobs, Joseph. The Comedies of Oliver Goldsmith. Illustrated. London: George Allen; New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $2.
Jones, Chloe B. The Lovers' Shakspere. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.
Johnson, R. U. Songs of Liberty, and Other Poems. Century Co. $1.
Kenyon, F. G. The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 2 vols. Macmillan. $4.
Knowles, F. L. The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.
Langlois, Ch.-V., and Seignobos, Ch. Introduction aux Etudes Historiques. Paris: Hachette.
Latimer, Elizabeth W. Spain in the Nineteenth Century. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

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Laveleye, Emile de. Essais et Etudes. Troisième Série. Paris: Félix Alcan.
Lawrence, Miss Ruth. Colonial Verses. Brentanos. $1.25.
Life's Comedy. Second Series. Scribners. $1.50.
Lowry, H. D. The Happy Exile. John Lane. $1.50.
Mitchell, J. A. Gloria Victis. Scribners. $1.25.
Noguchi, Yone. The Voice of the Valley. San Francisco: William Doxey. 75c.
Ogden, Ruth. Little Homespun. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25.
Rearden, T. H. Petrarch, and Other Essays. San Francisco: William Doxey. $1.50.
Riley, J. W. Rubáiyát of Doc Sifers. Century Co. $1.50.
Saintsbury, Prof. George. A Short History of French Literature. 5th ed., revised. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde.
Schaff, Prof. D. S. The Life of Philip Schaff. In Part. Autobiographical. Scribners. $3.
Schofield, Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Forty-six Years in the Army. Century Co.
Scidmore, Eliza Ruhamah. Java, the Garden of the East. Century Co. $1.50.
Scott, Hon. Mrs. Maxwell. The Making of Abbotsford, and Incidents in Scottish History. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $3.50.
Strong, Prof. A. H. The Great Poets and their Theology. Philadelphia: Baptist Publication Society. $2.50.
The Earth Breath, and Other Poems. John Lane. $1.25.
The Land of Sunshine. Vol. VII. Los Angeles: Land of Sunshine Co.
The Spectator. Vols. II. and III. Scribners. $3.
Townsend, Virginia F. Dorothy Draycott's To-Morrows. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.
Whitman, Sidney. The Realm of the Habsburgs. American Publishers' Corporation. $1.25.
Winsor, Justin. The Westward Movement: The Colonies and the Republic, 1763-1798. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.
Wundt, Prof. Wilhelm. Ethical Systems. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $1.75.
Wyckoff, W. A. The Workers: An Experiment in Reality. Scribners. $1.25.

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The December, 1897, number, which concludes Vol. XIV, includes: Tendencies of Secondary Education, by Charles W. Eliot; Dr. E. A. Sheldon, by Lewis H. Jones; The Three-Year Undergraduate Period, by George Hempl; Child Study and School Discipline, by Will S. Monroe; English Teaching in the Lower Schools, by Agnes Crary; Sub-Freshman English, by Adams Sherman Hill and Elizabeth A. Withey; The School of Education in the University of Wisconsin, by M. V. O'Shea.

The best thought of the last seven years on educational matters is to be found in the back volumes of the Review. Vols. I-XIV (Jan. 1891–Dec. 1897, table of contents Vols. I–XIII free), bound, $37.00, unbound $27.00. Terms on such separate volumes as are not out of print, on application.

Articles for 1898 will include one on The Public School System, containing the views of leading socialists and anarchists; on The Future of the Public High School, by Prof. E. J. James of the University of Chicago; on Growth, by Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia; on Civil Service Reform and the Teaching Profession, by C. W. Bardeen; on School Buildings in New York city (illustrated) by Superintendent, C. B. J. Snyder; on Public Education *vs.* State Education, by Pres. Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois; on Religion in Education, by Dr. Levi Seeley; on A New Profession, by President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University; on The Age at which Children leave School, by Frederick H. Law; on Fatigue in School-Children, by Dr. Smith Baker; on Education in Hawaii, by F. B. Dressler; on Student Life at Jena, by Stuart H. Rowe, etc., etc. Each number contains signed reviews of educational works.

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